THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

PRICE THREE CENTS.] PHILADELPHIA, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1864. [PRICE THREE CENTS.

THIRD EDITION

HIGHLY IMPORTANT

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

SHERIDAN WINS ANOTHER VICTORY.

CAPTURE OF STAUNTON.

Our Troops Re-enter the Valley of Virginia.

"PUSHING ON REGARDLESS OF EVERYTHING."

ON TO LYNCHBURG!

ALL QUIET AT ATLANTA

FORREST'S LAST TACK.

HE LEAVES PULASKI.

General Rousseau Retiring to Nashville.

A CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

WASHINGTON, September 29, 7·45 A. M.—Major-General Dix, New York:—A despatch just received from General Grant gives a telegram contained in yesterday's Richmond *Whig*, dated at Charlottesville, which states that our cavalry entered Staunton on Monday at 8 o'clock, and that our forces were also at Waynesborough; that no damage had been done up to 4 o'clock P. M., but that smoke indicated that we were burning the railroad track between Christiana creek and Staunton.

No direct communication has been had with General Sheridan for several days. Couriers to and from him are known to have been captured by the guerillas that infest the country in his rear.

From General Sherman.

Despatches to 9·40 last evening have been received from General Sherman, at Atlanta, but no movements at that point are reported.

Movements of Forrest.

From Nashville our despatches are to 9·30 last night. The enemy did not attack us at Pulaski, but took the pike towards Fayetteville, and was pursued nine miles by our cavalry.

Rousseau Retiring to Nashville.

General Rousseau is retiring with his infantry to Nashville.

The Draft.

The draft is quietly progressing in all the States; but as desperate efforts will be made by the enemy to force Sherman from Atlanta by destroying his communications, volunteer enlistments being more speedy than the draft, all loyal and patriotic people should urge forward rapid enlistments in order to reinforce Sherman, and enable him not only to hold his position, but also without delay to push on his campaign.

EDWIN M. STANTON,
Secretary of War.

REBEL ACCOUNT OF SHERIDAN'S ADVANCE.

BALTIMORE, September 29.—The Richmond papers of Monday contain the following items:—

On Saturday and on yesterday heavy cannonading was heard at Staunton, in the direction of Harrisonburg.

General Early reached Keezletown at 11 o'clock yesterday, Sunday. Opinions are divided whether he will make a stand at Keezletown or fall further back. There is considerable excitement among the citizens of Staunton, and many are leaving. All the sick and wounded, and Government stores, have been moved to a place of safety.

Sheridan may take Staunton, but the capture will avail him nothing.

The valley, since the beginning of the war, has been a race-ground. Sheridan having reached the other end of the course, if he does not pull up of his own accord, he will be pulled.

From Culpepper we learn that there is no enemy in that country except the small body of cavalry that recently burned the bridge at Rapidan Station.

President Davis arrived at Macon, Georgia, September 23, and made a speech at the Baptist Church. He is going to Hood's army.

No movements of the enemy are reported up to the latest account.

The expulsion of the citizens of Atlanta has been completed.

It was reported yesterday that Hood's army was in Sherman's rear, and between him and Chattanooga.

A large force of mounted Yankees are collecting at Pound Gap, with the intention of making a raid on the Virginia Salt Works. This, we presume, is the same force that was at Lexington, Kentucky, two weeks ago, and said to be 12,000 strong.

TO-DAY'S WASHINGTON NEWS.

Special Despatches to Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, September 29.

Military Movements.

General Hooker left this morning for Cincinnati. Sheridan has entered Staunton. It is rumored that Forrest has been whipped by our forces in Tennessee. Thunder from another quarter will be heard very soon.

Important Draft Decision.

The War Department has decided that a drafted man may put in a substitute after he has been accepted and is in camp. The Government will discharge him and permit him to return to his home.

A Lincoln and Johnson Flag.

Another Lincoln flag was raised last night amid cannon firing and cheering.

The Peace Rumors.

The Georgia peace rumors are premature. Jeff Davis is supposed to be in Georgia to head off any hasty action on the part of Governor Brown and Senator Toombs.

General Cullum Ordered to West Point.

Brigadier-General Cullum, late Chief of Staff to General Halleck, has been ordered to duty at West Point, as Superintendent of the Military Academy at that place.

Leave for the Front.

Brigadier-General Ingalls, Chief Quartermaster of the armies before Richmond, and General J. J. Bartlett, leave for the front this afternoon.

Ordered to Duty.

Colonel I. D. Bingham, Inspector Quartermaster's Department, has been ordered on duty in this city.

—A number of Confederate soldiers left Montreal for the South on the 21st inst.

—There was a decrease of 119 in the number of vessels arriving at Montreal since last year.

—In 1863 the revenue derived by the British Government on leaf tobacco was $30,000,000.

—M. Enfantin, a French Socialist, lately deceased, left $90,000 in gold to his son.

—A lynx was killed in Windham, Vt., the other day, that had destroyed over a dozen sheep.

FROM PETERSBURG.

Grant's Prospects of Success.

WHAT HE HAS DONE FOR EARLY.

Will Richmond be Evacuated?

SHERIDAN WILL TAKE LYNCHBURG.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, September 29.—We have advices from Grant's army up to yesterday morning. Nothing could be more satisfactory than the condition and prospects of that army.

Rebel deserters state that Early has been reinforced by one brigade, numbering about two thousand men. If Lee can only spare two thousand men for the defense of Lynchburg, it shows that he requires all his present force to defend Richmond against the coming shock of arms. It is thought in the Rebel army that Early will be obliged to abandon Lynchburg; and it is also asserted by deserters, contrabands, and spies that the Rebel authorities are preparing to evacuate Richmond. It is known that within the last two months the machinery of several of the Government workshops in Richmond has been packed up and sent southward. Lee evidently feels that Grant has a secure grasp upon the Rebel stronghold, and in that opinion he is sustained by prominent military men here.

REBEL INVASION OF MISSOURI.

Ewing Besieged at Pilot Knob.

HIS FORT SHELLED.

COMMUNICATIONS CUT OFF.

General A. J. Smith at De Soto.

CAPTURE OF POTOSI BY THE REBELS.

ST. LOUIS, September 29.—Mr. Burns, telegraph operator, who left Pilot Knob, disguised, at noon yesterday, arrived at De Soto to-day, and reports that General Ewing has concentrated his troops in front of the Rebels' position. The enemy had planted a battery on Shepherd Mount, and were throwing shell into the fort, doing some execution.

A Federal force under Colonel Mills was attacked at Mineral Point last night by a large body of Rebels. The enemy were repulsed, but our troops subsequently withdrew to De Soto.

Potosi was captured by the Rebels last night. General Smith's headquarters are still at De Soto, where he is receiving reinforcements.

General Ewing was ordered to evacuate Pilot Knob, but the Rebels had cut his communications before he could get away.

About 12,000 militia are now under arms, which, with independent citizen companies, make quite a formidable force.

FROM PORT ROYAL.

NEW YORK, September 29.—The steamer *Fulton* has arrived with Port Royal, S. C., advices of the 26th instant.

She has on board the 3d Rhode Island Artillery.

On her passage home she chased a large blockade-runner, but she gave up the pursuit at night, leaving the gunboat *Gettysburg* to take care of the Rebel.

The Palmetto *Herald* says that a Government clerk, at Hilton Head, has been arrested for selling passes to go North.

The 54th Massachusetts Regiment is still guarding the Rebel officers under fire on Morris Island.

The Rebels at Fort Sumter have been lately stationing sharpshooters among the *debris* of the fort, but no casualties resulting from their fire they have been withdrawn.

Charleston has suffered considerably latterly from the fire of our 100-pounders, which are more effective than the 30-pounders. Twenty-five hundred men are engaged in strengthening the defenses of Charleston.

RAID IN TENNESSEE.

Newspaper Accounts—Forrest Crosses the Tennessee River Again—Despatches Relative to his Movements.

FROM DECATUR.

From the Nashville Times of September 26.

Forrest has, no doubt, crossed the Tennessee river again with a considerable force, for the purpose of doing more thoroughly what Wheeler a few weeks ago attempted and failed. The public will not be surprised at this renewal of an attempt upon our communications with Atlanta, as the newspapers weeks ago announced that the hero of Fort Pillow was collecting a large body of cavalry in Mississippi.

A despatch from Decatur, dated the 21st, says that Forrest arrived at Athens on the afternoon of that day, with a force estimated at four thousand, and captured the post, which is one of the strongest in that district. The post was commanded by Colonel Campbell, who had with him portions of the 111th United States colored troops, and the 1st Alabama, also colored troops. We have no details of the surrender, and do not know what resistance, if any, was made.

FROM PULASKI.

Despatches from this post, dated the 24th, estimate Forrest's force on this side of Tennessee river, at at least 8000 men, and eight pieces of artillery. A detachment of Colonel Spaulding's force captured ten of his wagons and three prisoners. Forrest is reported to be advancing on Pulaski from Athens.

General Starkweather's men were skirmishing with his advance at Sulphur Branch trestle, beyond Pulaski.

Another despatch from the same place states it is reported that the commands of Wheeler, Biffle, and Roddy, are concentrated under Forrest. Biffle's command was said to number 600.

Athens was captured on the 21st, and the depot burned.

FROM DECATUR AGAIN.

Colonel Prosser, while on a scout, captured eight prisoners, some of them belonging to the 2d Tennessee cavalry. Forrest's force is said to be constantly increasing, no doubt by accessions from anti-enrolment fellows with amnesty oaths in their pockets. For weeks past we have been receiving reports from adjoining counties, of squads of Rebels collecting at some appointed rendezvous, and making off for the South.

They have the consolation of knowing that they leave behind them in Nashville, a newspaper which has dared to oppose the enrolment of Tennesseans, for the aid of the Government. The prisoners state that Forrest told his soldiers at Okolona, that he would have force enough to destroy both the Tennessee, and Alabama, and Nashville and Chattanooga railroads, and then remain in Tennessee as long as he pleased. There is no doubt that Forrest is with the raiding force in person.

STATEMENT OF AN ESCAPED PRISONER.

An escaped prisoner of the 9th Indiana, who came into Decatur on the 24th, states that he left Wheeler that morning at Courtland, Ala. He states that Forrest crossed at Bainbridge and Florence, on the 22d, and that his forces, united with Roddy's, does not exceed four thousand. He says that Wheeler has gone South, with orders to join Hood's army in Georgia. He heard Forrest's men say that he intended to take Pulaski, Shelbyville, Franklin, and all the block houses on the railroad.

STILL LATER.

A despatch from Pulaski, at 12 o'clock 21 minutes on yesterday, says that heavy firing was heard in the direction of Sulphur branch. Another despatch from Decatur, at 12 o'clock 40 minutes, states that firing was still heard in that direction.

Latest Southern News

JEFF. DAVIS WITH GEN. HOOD.

REPORTED REBEL VICTORY.

Defeat of the Rebels at Fisher's Hill.

A ROUT ACKNOWLEDGED.

Bad Management in the Valley.

CHANGE OF COMMANDERS CALLED FOR.

LATEST FROM MOBILE.

JEFF. DAVIS AT MACON.

From the Richmond Enquirer, September 26.

MACON, September 23.—We were unexpectedly greeted this morning by the arrival of President Davis. He made a speech at the Baptist church. He is going to General Hood's army.

REPORTED FEDERAL REPULSE AT BLUE SPRINGS, TENNESSEE.

From the Richmond Enquirer, September 26.

The following official despatch has been received at the War Department:—

"HEADQUARTERS ARMY NORTHERN VIRGINIA.—Hon. J. A. Seddon, Secretary of War:—General Echols reports that on the 22d General Vaughan attacked the enemy at Blue Springs, Tenn., and drove them seven miles into their intrenchments at Bull's Gap, killing and wounding several and taking some prisoners. Our troops behaved well. R. E. LEE."

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

A correspondent of the Columbus *Times*, writing from Lovejoy's Station, says:—

General Sherman has agreed to the proposition of General Hood for exchange to the extent of two thousand, upon the basis of man for man. Lieutenant-Colonel G. A. Henry, of General Hood's staff, has charge of the management of this exchange on our side. General Stoneman, the noted raider, is to be specially exchanged for General Govan, our hero brigadier, who was captured at Jonesboro; Colonel Smith, who was captured at the same time, and was reported killed, is to be exchanged with an equivalent for Captain Buel (brother-in-law of General John Adams), whom I reported captured only a few days ago. These are the only special exchanges I know of.

Quite a number of ladies have had permission granted them by Generals Hood and Sherman to pass through the lines to the homes of relatives and friends in the North. Among them I noticed the wife of Brigadier-General Maney, of Tennessee.

Captain E——, of Tennessee, sent up an application to General Sherman, asking that his family be allowed to return home. Colonel Warner endorsed upon the application, "General Sherman says that if Captain E—— will return with his wife, and both of them behave themselves half as well as they know how to do, the application will be granted."

A subsequent application was sent up by the lady herself, and it came back indorsed, "Certainly—W. T. Sherman, General," in the Yankee General's own handwriting. Whether Sherman reconsidered his first indorsement, or failed to notice that it was the party applying, cannot be conjectured.

The renegade and apostate military governor of Tennessee, Andrew Johnson, issues his *pronunciamento* in the Nashville *Union*, of the 13th instant (a copy of which is before me), ordering all able-bodied citizens of Tennessee, between the ages of nineteen and fifty, to be enrolled for militia service, and held liable to perform military duty in the United States. This includes all classes and colors. It is to be hoped that the order will be beneficial in the way of recruiting our armies.

THE CHANGE OF POSITION.

From the Macon Confederate, September 21.

It is now no longer a secret that our army has changed its position, and is intrenched on the Montgomery and West Point road. There is no reason why this movement should excite the fears and doubts of the people of this section of country, or cause the weak-kneed to become more tremulous than usual.

Before the evacuation of Atlanta, Macon and the surrounding country were more or less exposed, as was proven by the Stoneman expedition, to raids from the enemy. Concentrating their cavalry at night and moving noiselessly around either flank of our army, the enemy could get many hours' start of our cavalry and commit numberless depredations before they could be overtaken. As we were constantly liable to these marauding expeditions, it became imperatively necessary that local organizations should be formed to resist and hold in check the forces of the enemy until our cavalry could hasten to the scene of hostilities. The necessity of these local organizations, and their effect, were well illustrated in the Stoneman raid. The determined resistance offered by them to the advance of the enemy enabled our cavalry to catch up with the raiders and capture or put to flight their whole force.

By the removal of our army to the West Point road Macon is no more exposed to raids than before. It will still be liable to such incursions as the enemy have the enterprise and boldness to undertake, and will still be enabled to protect herself as she has hitherto done.

The present position of our army precludes, we think, the probability of Sherman's forces attempting a move in this direction. Should they essay so hazardous an undertaking their flank and rear would be exposed to immediate attack by our army, and the result, with such an advantage in our favor, could hardly be doubtful.

THE CAPTURED REBEL STEAMERS ENGAGING THE BATTERIES AT MOBILE.

From the Richmond Enquirer, September 26.

The Confederate steamer *Gaines*, which figured so conspicuously in the late naval fight, and in which she was reported to be so riddled that it was necessary to beach her, has been repaired and put in the Yankee service. Thursday morning she steamed up to within range of one of our western shore batteries, which fired two shots at her. Subsequently the steamer *Selma*, another of our captured vessels, came up and shelled the woods along the shore, in the vicinity of the same battery.

THE REBEL DEFEAT AT FISHER'S HILL—TWELVE PIECES OF ARTILLERY ABANDONED—EARLY DEEMING IT BETTER STRATEGY TO RETREAT THAN TO FIGHT, ETC.

From the Richmond Enquirer, September 26.

Official despatches received on the 23d state that the enemy attacked General Early late yesterday (23d) at Fisher's Hill, and succeeded in forcing back the left of his line, and, throwing a force in his rear, compelled him to abandon the position, leaving twelve pieces of cannon in their hands, though losing but few men.

The official news, published above, was sufficiently astounding for one day, after the public had become pretty well assured that no further retrograde would be made, the assurance arising from the known strength of the position selected by General Early. It seems, however, that the enemy so largely outnumbered our forces, especially in cavalry, the favorite arm of Sheridan, that the strength of the position availed nothing against an overwhelming flank movement.

Our cavalry, weakened by their losses on Monday, were in no condition on Thursday to resist treble their number moved against them, and gave way, thus exposing the rear of the position at Fisher's Hill. This compelled a hasty abandonment of the place, and a rapid retreat upon Newmarket, in the Shenandoah, where General Early is said to have determined to make a stand.

But the enemy continuing to press him in front and flank, he fell back on Friday to Harrisonburg, and on Saturday passed through Port Republic, and stopped at a post station known as Keesletown, about thirteen miles from Staunton, and six from the South river road. The entire movement was made without what may be termed a fight, General Early deeming it better strategy to avoid one than to risk one under the circumstances.

On Friday, however, a flanking party from Sheridan's forces having penetrated the Page valley, with a view to retard any reinforcements that might have been on the route to Early from that direction, was encountered by a force of our cavalry and whipped. At last accounts, on yesterday, Early was still at Keesletown, where it was believed he would make a stand, although many fears were naturally expressed that he would continue his retreat.

Many rumors were afloat, growing out of a confusion of the battle on Monday and the retreat since Thursday, and representing terrific battles and appalling losses. It is hardly necessary to do more than mention the fact to clear up the confusion.

EARLY'S DEFEAT—BAD MANAGEMENT OF AFFAIRS IN THE VALLEY.

From the Richmond Enquirer, September 26.

General Early has been forced back from Fisher's Hill, with the loss of twelve pieces of artillery. The enemy are following up their success to the valley with great vigor. Sheridan is determined not to permit his opportunity to slip by without making the most of it.

There seems to have been bad management in these affairs in the valley. The duty of ascertaining this, and taking steps to retrieve our fortunes, is with General Lee. As it could not be entrusted to abler and better hands, it is not necessary for the people to be over anxious or very unhappy. For three years our fortunes have rested upon his broad shoulders, and under Providence he has brought us through. He has been heavily reinforced by the report for duty of Lieutenant-General Longstreet, that "old war horse" who elicited the embrace of General Lee on the field of Sharpsburg.

Longstreet comes back most opportunely to rectify affairs in the valley. Want of co-operation, more than the preponderating numbers of the enemy, has caused the late disasters in the valley. The presence of two lieutenant-generals, the one not subordinate to the other, but intended to co-operate, has prevented, when there should have been concentration. The presence of Longstreet in the valley would restore unity of command and check the advance of the enemy.

Notwithstanding the losses sustained in the late disasters, if some of the worthless horsemen that have been routed by the enemy could be brought to the trenches at Petersburg, and their places supplied by real cavalry, all our reverses may be repaired, and the valley preserved, if not reclaimed, to the banks of the Potomac.

From the first year of the war the valley of Virginia has been the scene of just such events as are transpiring there at present. General Jackson marched down the valley and was driven back, and again advanced and retreated. General Sigel marched up and was whipped back. Hunter, after a complete victory over Jones, penetrated to the defenses of Lynchburg, and was hurled back, broken, routed, and ruined. Sheridan has now begun the same perilous role, and the same fate will befall him.

Neither party can permanently hold the valley. Its lower end is so near to the enemy's country that reinforcements can more readily reach their army than can be sent to ours, while its upper end enables us to concentrate more rapidly upon them. Thus we are driven up the valley to turn and drive them down. Thus the events of the valley are mere episodes in the war; they have their effects upon both parties; they elate and depress, but they do not permanently injure or destroy.

Our people become elated by success and they sink down to the deepest depression upon the first disaster. Has not three years of war taught them the lesson that the "Morning cometh, but the night cometh also," that victory is not always to be had, nor is defeat unbroken? The forces of the enemy have been greatly magnified and exaggerated. They did not number thirty thousand all told—infantry, cavalry, and artillery.

The infantry of the enemy is worth very little; but when permitted to be thrown in overwhelming numbers upon first one division and then upon a second, and then upon a third; when the cavalry of the enemy, picked and selected, are opposed by the disorganized and demoralized horsemen who remain behind the stragglers and horse details, it is not surprising that disaster should result. A thorough, radical change of commanders, and, to a great extent, of troops, is now required in the valley.

A complete reform of the army is being demonstrated as indispensable, and preparing the country and army for the proper measures of reformation. We need a regular army, with its real and compact organization, and its firm and unyielding discipline. The provisional organization has lived its allotted time. When conscription supplanted volunteering, and made every man a soldier, by reason of his age, the regular army rose upon the debris of the provisional. Congress should recognize this fact, and perfect the organization.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

STATE OF THERMOMETER TO-DAY.—Six A. M., 68. Noon, 79. One P. M. 80. Wind, South.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN MANAYUNK—LOSS FROM FIFTY TO SEVENTY-FIVE THOUSAND DOLLARS.—This morning at half-past 3 o'clock another destructive conflagration occurred in the upper part of Manayunk, at the woollen mills of Sidney Solms. The mills consisted of a group of structures, and were at the present time employed in the manufacture of kerseys. One of the structures was a new one, five stories in height, and built of stone. About thirty yards from this was another five-story structure, and adjoining that was a building 70 by 40 feet, four stories in height. This was also built of stone, and was used for the storage of stock, and at the time of the fire contained some valuable machinery. The lower story was used for coloring purposes; one room for warping and another for spinning. The upper floors were used for drying.

The flames originated in this structure, in the drying department, and the whole building was totally destroyed. About two weeks ago the structure had been improved by numerous repairs, and the addition of a new roof.

Adjoining this was a two-story building about forty feet long, containing dye vats and apparatus for dyeing. The structure was built of stone and brick, and was totally destroyed.

Adjoining on the west was a three-stone dry-house, containing boilers for generating steam for drying and coloring purposes. This building was also rendered a complete wreck.

Adjoining this structure again was a two-story stone building, used as the picker-house. The second story was used as the picker-room, and the lower floor as a finishing-room, where was stored a large amount of machinery.

The main building made a narrow escape from the destroying flames. A heavy shower of rain previous to the fire, together with the assistance of water thrown from buckets, saved the place. It escaped with scorched windows, and the damage to this building is trifling.

Adjoining the front buildings on the west, at a distance of about ten feet, is a large mill, occupied by Lacock & Holt, and William Frost, and others, all employed in the manufacturing business. This building, also, made a very narrow escape.

Considerable damage was sustained by water, as it was found necessary to drag the hose through some of the buildings in order to prevent the flames from spreading. The fire burned stubbornly, and made a great light. The firemen and citizens worked faithfully; and by their energy prevented the conflagration from being more destructive. The total loss is estimated at from $50,000 to $75,000, which is fully covered by insurance.

A GANG OF IMPOSTORS.—For several years past there has been a regularly organized gang of imposters in this city, who have been swindling the people out of money by representing that they were authorized to collect for various purposes. Some would have books, and solicit subscriptions for the purchase of steam fire engines, ambulances, the Young Men's Christian Association, and other purposes. At one time they got up what was known as a bogus ball. They had several thousand tickets printed, representing that a ball was to take place at Sansom Street Hall, the proceeds to be devoted to a benevolent purpose. Hundreds of tickets, at $1 each, were sold, but on the night named no ball took place, the Hall not even having been secured for that purpose. Yesterday, two of these men were bound over by Alderman Beitler for collecting money to free a certain ward from the draft.

These men were the most barefaced scamps at large. A few months since one of them waited on Governor Pollock and asked him to subscribe towards the purchase of a steam fire engine. The Governor, not being partial to steam fire engines, refused to subscribe, when the rogue pulled from his pocket another book setting forth that the bearer was empowered to collect funds for the Young Men's Christian Association. The contrast between the two objects was so great that the Governor immediately ordered the man out of his office, knowing him to be an impostor.

The operations of these men have not been confined to Philadelphia alone. They have visited all parts of the State, and fraudulently collected money. Information was received a day or two since that two of them were at Easton, Pa. Detective John Lamon, of this city, started after them, and this morning a despatch was received at police headquarters, stating that he had arrested one of them, named Edward Hughes. The prisoner will be brought to this city, and will have a hearing at the Central Station on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock. Those who have been duped recently should be on hand. The gang is now pretty well broken up. Two of them were sentenced to the penitentiary a month or two since, and the two arrested yesterday will soon follow. Hughes, no doubt, will share a similar fate.

TARGET PRACTICE.—This morning the Henry Guards left for Whitemarsh, Montgomery county, where they intend to indulge in a day of target shooting.

THE WORKINGWOMEN AGAIN IN COUNCIL.

Where Employment is to be Had

THE KITCHEN VERSUS THE SEWING GARRET.

The third and last public meeting of the Workingwomen's Protective Association was held last evening, at the Sansom Street Hall. In the future all meetings incidental to a proper organization of the different ward and other committees will be held at the Room of the Association, in Arch street, below Eighth.

Notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, there was a large attendance last evening, and a greatly increased interest in the objects of the association was manifested throughout. Speeches were made by several prominent gentlemen of this city, in which the workingwomen of Philadelphia were urged to act with energy in the matter now devolved upon them, as most successful and happy results were sure to follow their labors. The remarks of Mr. H. R. Warriner suggested to the Association many plans by which the wants of the workingwomen of Philadelphia can be relieved, and as they are of a nature which cannot help but forcibly impress themselves upon the mind of every woman, we make special reference to them.

After alluding to the call of the meeting, and urging the workingwomen to devote all the energies of their minds and bodies to make this great object a successful one, Mr. Warriner said that the working women of Philadelphia should look for other kinds of employment than that which confines them to the use of the needle. It was his simple opinion that other fields of employment must be sought out for these women. The world is full of work, and is to be found also if those in need of it but apply themselves to obtaining it.

But there was one avenue of employment to which he wished specially to direct the attention not alone of the sewing women, but of the workingwomen of this city, and it was this:—The women of America are very greatly afraid of housework. They are afraid of toiling in their own kitchens, or in the kitchens of their friends in the position of domestics.

There is a cause for this feeling, he admitted. It is a fact, a lamentable fact, that the maid or woman who labors in the kitchen as a domestic is too often looked upon as a menial, if not a very slave; and every American woman, no matter what may be her position, has a pride—pride of heart, pride of feeling—that forbids her for a single moment to occupy such a post as that which demeans or enslaves her. This is why the kitchens are neglected. Your American women cannot help remembering the words of that old song which speaks about liberty and a crust of bread. And it is no wonder that they prefer freedom to all the luxuries that weigh down the tables of those who would assume the mastership over them.

Yet while all this is true, the speaker thought there might be a way of opening up the channels of employment to the workingwomen without necessitating that degradation which seems to be so inseparably connected with it. He believed that women might toil in the kitchen and be just as honest, as virtuous, and as worthy of respect as those with whom they associated in the discharge of their duties.

There was no reason why this should not be the case, and the workingwomen owed it to themselves and to the success of their organization to take the initiatory step in this matter, and by leaving the sewing-garret and stepping into the kitchen, to render the post an honorable one, and thus make an outlet for the pressing demands of the sewing women.

It is certain that the market is overstocked with sewing women. The ravages of war have thrown thousands of women into the gaunt arms of poverty, and their very lives are being crushed out of them. These, as a last resource, had recourse to the needle to support themselves. Outside of the performance of domestic duties they knew of no other employment that would afford them bread—scarcely enough at that—for themselves and their dependants. Thus it was that the supply has exceeded the demand; and this fact regulated prices paid for their labor.

There are other avenues of employment opened for woman, remarked the speaker. Why should not women act as amanuenses, as book-keepers, as copyists, and even why not as telegraph operators, and printers. He knew that there was great opposition made by some men to these innovations, and in a number of cases where such movements had been organized, combinations of men had operated unjustly against the women, and had succeeded in defeating their plans. This action of the men—that women are incapable of occupying such positions—should be resisted.

He believed that women had a right to do whatever they could do well, and they should receive for this work as high a compensation as that paid men. He believed that men were better qualified for certain kind of businesses than women. Women were the best nurses at the bedside of the sick—men the best physicians and surgeons on the battle-field. But when women possess qualifications for positions occupied by men, and can discharge the duties just as faithfully and well, public opinion should not exclude them from these avenues of employment, and confine them to those for which they have an utter contempt.

Work for the workingwomen of Philadelphia—work that would afford them means to *live*, was the object of this organization. It made no difference what the position occupied by these women, so that it was honorable work—work that would preserve their virtue and exalt their moral nature. Cheeks that were blanched, and eyes that had grown lustreless in leaky garrets and damp rooms, might be made to bloom again amid the savory odors of meats in the kitchen. In the counting-house, behind the counter of the store, amid the click of type in the composing-room, or of the arm of the magnet in the telegraph office—new life would be instilled into those whom pinching poverty has well nigh driven to the verge of destruction.

In conclusion, the speaker urged the necessity of a prompt and vigorous action by the association, and ward and precinct meetings should, if necessary; immediately be held, and the workingwomen should use their utmost endeavors to perfect such an organization as would be permanent in its character. Now was the time to strike the blow. The public ear had caught the cry of these suffering women, and the humanity of our citizens had been appealed to. Justice demanded assistance, and justice in the end would be sure to mete it to them.

DEATH OF A PHILADELPHIA JOURNALIST.—Alexander Wilson, Esq., a member of the Philadelphia Bar, and for several years legal reporter for the *Public Ledger*, died in this city on Monday last. The deceased, under the Administration of President Buchanan, held the office of District Attorney of Utah. After the war broke out he joined the Corn Exchange Regiment, and served as captain of one of the companies of that regiment till ill health rendered him no longer capable of performing the duties. He returned to Philadelphia, resumed the practice of his profession, and became connected with the editorial department of the *Inquirer* till within a short period of his death. Latterly he has confined himself to the duties of Assistant Assessor of the United States for the First Revenue District. He was a native of Carlisle, Pa.

DEATH OF A MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF CONTROLLERS.—A special meeting of the Board of School Controllers will be held this afternoon, to take some action on the death of Mr. S. A. Hoffman, late a member of the Board from the Fifteenth Section.

A CHAPTER OF ACCIDENTS.—Emanuel Peterson, aged fifty years, had three fingers taken off by a circular saw, at the foundry of Morris, Tasker & Morris, yesterday afternoon. Last evening Ann Huber, about fifty years of age, had her leg broken by falling on the sidewalk on Front street, above Coates. The accident was caused by a boy running against her. She resided on New Market street, above Willow. Wm. Dilworth and George Kricler fell from a scaffold at Twenty-third and Hamilton streets, yesterday, and were seriously injured. A boy, three years old, was run over at Ninth and Locust streets, yesterday, and seriously injured. The driver was arrested.

ACCIDENT.—About 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon, a German woman, named Ann Haber, had her leg broken by a fall, in Oak street, below Brown. It seems that a crowd of young boys congregated around the old woman and commenced teasing her. One of them seized hold of a basket she was carrying, and pulled her to the ground, causing a fracture of her leg. She was taken to the hospital.

RECRUITING.—This morning warrants were signed by the Mayor for the payment of the city bounty to forty-three men. Recruiting is not as brisk in this city as it should be. The Birney Zouave Regiment and the additional companies forming for the Union League Regiment should be filled at once.

POLITICAL.—The discussion between the Hon. William D. Kelley and George W. Northrop, Esq., on the political issues of the day, was again resumed last evening, at the Hall of the Spring Garden Institute. The audience was very large, and the best of order prevailed. Mr. Charles S. Keyser acted as Moderator, who introduced as the first speaker Mr. Northrop, who occupied one hour. Mr Kelley followed in a discourse of one hour, and Mr. Northrop closed. The fourth meeting will be held to-night at the same place.

A large and enthusiastic meeting of the friends of the Administration was held last night, at Fourth and Carpenter streets. Interesting addresses were delivered by William L. Dennis, Thomas M. Coleman, Hon. James Pollock, and others.

At the hall of the Union League another monster audience assembled. As on previous occasions there were a large number of ladies in the audience. In addition to the military band stationed in the gallery of the hall, there was another outside on Chesnut street, opposite the hall. These two bands discoursed alternately the various national and patriotic airs. Eloquent and patriotic addresses were delivered by Hon Henry D. Moore, Judge Shannon, of Pittsburg, and William B. Mann, Esq.

A large Union meeting was also held in the Twenty-second Ward last night, on the Union League grounds, corner of Chelten avenue and Main street, Germantown, to celebrate the late great national victories.

The committee of arrangements had provided an ample and substantial platform, two stories high, well lighted, with pleasant facilities for speakers and reporters. The upper story was reserved for the Milestown Band, which discoursed during the evening patriotic airs appropriate to the occasion.

Before the organization of the meeting a large and well-arranged torch-light procession paraded several of the principal streets, and acted as an escort for the distant delegations as they arrived. The main stand was tastefully ornamented with the national flag and various patriotic devices.

Strong delegations of soldiers from the Germantown, Cuyler, and McClellan Hospitals added to the *eclat* of the occasion. Many of the crippled soldiers were provided with seats upon the commodious platform. Their presence was a living, eloquent testimony of the earnestness and importance of the pending Presidential contest.

Hon. M. Russell Thayer, Captain Colburn, Hon. A. Q. Kearsley, of New Jersey, Rev. C. W. Dennison, late Chaplain United States Army, and others, were among the speakers.

At the Keystone Club headquarters last night, speeches were made by B. Markley Boyer, Esq., of Norristown, Captain Geary of Washington, J. B. Ewing, Esq., of Harrisburg, Colonel Kerr, of Venango, and E. N. Stagers, Esq., of New York.

UNION MEETING AT WOODSTOWN, N. J.—A very large and enthusiastic meeting was held last night at Woodstown, Salem county, N. J. Hon. James M. Scovel, of the New Jersey Senate, spoke for more than an hour in his usual felicitous and forcible manner.

The blows he gives the Rebellion fall equally against the Confederacy and McClellanism (and the latter is more dangerous than the former).

Mr. Scovel's speech was applauded with enthusiasm throughout, and at its close he received three hearty cheers. Charles M. Jay, Esq., of Trenton, was then introduced to the audience, and was very warmly welcomed.

This gentleman was an old line Democrat, but left his party to join that of the country. His wit is keen and trenchant, and he will do good service in the great cause.

The sandy peninsula seems to be shaking off her lethargy, and we will soon hear the Revolutionary tidings—"Good news from the Jerseys."

HELD TO ANSWER.—Yesterday at the Central Station, R. M. Lee, Jr., had a hearing upon the charge of being concerned in a fraud in the enlistment of recruits. The evidence showed that there were twenty-two recruits mustered in by Captain Sellers, of the 10th infantry, on papers brought to his office by a sergeant in the recruiting office of Lieutenant Walker, of the 81st P. V. On all the enlistment blanks the name of Lieutenant Walker was forged; by whom done there was no testimony to show. The only evidence to connect the defendant with the charge was the fact that Captain Patton, who had been applied to to furnish the men for a committee from Northampton county, made use of Mr. Lee's office, and that Mr. Lee was seen at the place of Captain Patton when he had removed his office to Twelfth and Vine streets.

On cross-examination, one of the witnesses said that Mr. Lee had refused the use of his office any longer to Captain Patton, which was the reason of his going to Twelfth and Vine streets. Captain Patton has not been arrested. Mr. Lee was held to answer. No money was obtained on the forged papers. Joseph Roberts and Nathan Cridland were also held to answer the charge of collecting money under false pretenses. They represented that it was for the purpose of freeing the Twenty-second Ward from draft, and obtained a large amount of money.

COLORED REGIMENTS.—The following is a list of Colored Regiments organized by the Supervisory Committee for recruiting Colored Troops in Philadelphia, with names of Colonels and date of their departure:—Third Regiment, Colonel C. B. Tilghman, September 13, 1863. Sixth Regiment, Colonel J. W. Ames, October 14, 1863. Eighth Regiment, Colonel Charles Fribley, January 23, 1864. Twenty-second Regiment, Colonel J. B. Kiddoo, February 13, 1864. Twenty-fifth Regiment, right wing, Colonel G. A. Scroggs, March 31, 1864. Twenty-fifth Regiment, left wing, Lieutenant-Colonel F. Hitchcock, April 15, 1864. Thirty-second Regiment, Colonel Baird, April 23, 1864. Forty-third Regiment, six companies, Lieutenant-Colonel Hall, April 18, 1864. Forty-third Regiment, one company, Captain Wright, May 25, 1864. Forty-third Regiment, three companies, Major H. Bumstead, July 11, 1864. Forty-fifth Regiment, four companies, Captain William Bedethold, July 11, 1864. Forty-fifth Regiment, six companies, Major Bates, September 20, 1864. One-hundred-and-twenty-seventh Regiment, Colonel Given, September 28, 1864.

TO SUIT THE FALL IN GOLD.—We see that Charles Stokes & Co., the eminent clothiers under the Continental, are making large deductions to their customers this week from the market price of their goods to *suit the fall in gold*. Although their patrons did not ask for it, neither did they expect it, yet the action in taking a proportionate price from what was paid a week ago was very well received by the buyers, impressing them strongly and favorably of the system of correct charges adopted by this house.

To-day is the time to buy at Charles Stokes & Co.'s "One Price," under the Continental.

THE TOIL OF AGES MADE A RECREATION AND A PLEASURE.—When we reflect upon the untold havoc wrought upon the physical constitution, through ages, by the health-destroying use of the needle, we feel a just pleasure and pride in colouting the million to the beneficent remedy provided in the Florence Sewing Machine, sold at No. 630 Chesnut street, below Seventh. Every one of these celebrated machines is supplied with a "Barnum Self-sewer," a most valuable appendage, by which the work is self-directed, without the least care or trouble to the operator. All these machines are sold with a guarantee to give entire satisfaction, or the money is returned; so that purchasers invest their money in the Florence without a particle of risk. Persons visiting the city should not omit calling at this establishment and selecting a machine.

PHOTOGRAPHS.—The highest degree of perfection has been attained in execution of life-size Photographs in Oil, Ivory types, Cartes de Visite, at B. F. Reimer's, No. 624 Arch street.

IRON BEDSTEADS, AND CHEAP HUSK, HAIR, and Moss Matresses, at W. Henry Patten's, No. 1408 Chesnut street.

—The movements of Mason, the Rebel emissary to England, are thus recorded in an English paper:—

"The Hon. J. M. Mason, Commissioner for the Confederate States of America, left the Queen's Hotel, Glasgow, on the 29th, for Knocklofty, Clonmel, the seat of the Earl of Donoughmore. For the last four or five days he has been on a visit to Robert Stewart, Esq., of Murdostoun, at Murdostoun Castle, Lanarkshire, having previously been visiting the Hon. Mr. Bourke and Lady Susan Bourke, at Coniston House, East Lothian."

LATEST MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Steamship New York, Chisholm, Fortress Monroe, E. A. Souder & Co.
Barque C. Brewer, Wilson, Boston, E. A. Souder & Co.
Brig Castillion, Hardenbrook, Boston, C. C. Van Horn.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Barque Mesco, Wortinger, 17 days from Cienfuegos, with sugar and molasses to Madeira & Cabada.
Schr E. McLain, Brockun, 8 days from Rockland, with lime to captain.
Schr Cornelius, Johnson, 3 days from New York, with mdse to captain.
Schr J. H. Thompson, Kelly, 7 days from Boston, with mdse to captain.
Schr Joseph, Hay, 4 days from Wareham, in ballast to captain.

MEMORANDA.

Brig Nebraska, for Philadelphia, to sail in a few days, was loading at Sagua 17th inst.

IMPORTATIONS.

Reported for The Evening Telegraph.

SAGUA—Barque Mesco, Wortinger—369 hhds sugar 4 hhds 27 tcs molasses Madeira & Cabada.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Thursday, September 29.

The Stock Market continues very dull, and prices are rather lower. Government bonds are steady at about former rates, with sales of 5-20s at 108@108¼, coupons off; and 6s of 1881 at 107¾.

Railroad shares are dull and lower. Reading sold at 61¼@61⅜, and 62, buyer 30; Pennsylvania railroad at 70¾, which is a decline; Minehill at 59; Camden and Amboy at 156; N. Pennsylvania railroad bonds at 100; and Lehigh Valley railroad bonds at 106; 44 was bid for Little Schuylkill railroad; 32 for North Pennsylvania; 37 for Catawissa preferred; 18 for common; and 33 for Philadelphia and Erie.

City Passenger Railroad stocks are very dull; 70 was bid for Second and Third.

Coal Oil shares have declined, and there is less activity to notice, with sales of Irving at 7½; Dalzell at 9½; McClintock at 6¾; Densmore at 11, and McIlhenny at 7¾.

In Canal shares there is very little doing, and prices are lower, with sales of Schuylkill Navigation preferred at 37¾, which is a decline of ¾; 30 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; and 15 for Susquehanna Canal.

There is rather more doing in Bank stocks, with sales of Corn Exchange to notice at 60; Union at 46½; and Mechanics' at 29; 162½ was bid for North America; 134 for Philadelphia; 57 for Commercial; 41 for Penn Township; 65 for Western; and 35½ for Consolidation.

The Money Market is without any material change. Loans on call are offered at 6@7 per cent. per annum; best paper is selling at from 10@12 per cent.

Gold is rather dull this morning, and prices have declined 5@6 per cent. since last evening; opening at 200, fell off and sold at 197¼ at 11 o'clock; rallied and sold at 199 at 12; and 199¼ at 12½.

A despatch from Washington this morning says:—The subscriptions to the 7·30 loan, as reported at the Treasury Department, amounted to $260,000 on Tuesday and $1,229,000 yesterday.

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES, SEPT. 29.

Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third St.

BEFORE BOARDS.

700 sh Reading R....c	61½	500 sh Perry Oil......	4½
400 sh do........	61⅜	200 sh do.......b30	4⅝
500 sh do......b5	61¼	50 sh N.Cole & Del...	13
100 sh do........	61⅜	100 sh Seneca Oil....	1⅛
100 sh Curt'n Oil......	3⅜	500 sh McClint..b5 c&p	6¾
100 sh do........	3⅜	500 sh Hibbard......	2⅛
100 sh N. Carbondale..	2	100 sh McIlhenny Oil.	7¾
200 sh Bull Creek......	1¾		

FIRST BOARD.

$2400 U. S. 6s, '81......	107¾	100 sh Reading R.....	61½
$50.00 U S 5-20s........	108¾	100 sh do.........	61¼
$6000 do........	103	10 sh Corn Ex. Bk....	60
$2000 U S. 10-40s.....	97	10 sh Union Bank.....	46½
$600 U. S. 7 30s........	106½	10 sh Fulton Coal....c	8
$10 0 0 City 6s, new.....	103	100 sh Penn Min...b30	18
$2000 do........	103	200 sh Big Mount....c	6¾
$5 0 0 do........	103¼	550 sh Irwin Oil......	7½
$2.00 Allegh. Co 5s....	78	1100 sh Dalzell Oil.....	9½
$2 00 Sus. Can. bds...	[illegible]	1600 sh do.......b30	9¾
$2000 C & A 6s, '75....	104	18 sh Mech Bank....	29
$2000 Pa. R 2d m bs...	11[illegible]	1000 sh McClintock......	6¾
$1000 Pa. 6s..........	100	200 sh Densmore......	11
$1000 Lehigh Val bds...	106	200 sh McIlhenny Oil.	7¾
600 sh Reading R......	61⅛	50 sh Sch Nav pf......	37¾
100 sh do.......s30	61⅛	10 sh Morris Can....	192
100 sh do.......b10	61¼	20 sh Penna RR.......	70¾
100 sh do.......s5	61⅛	25 sh do........	70
500 sh do.......b30	62	100 sh Minehill.......	59
200 sh do.......b5	61⅝	10 sh Cam & Am....	156

PRICES OF STOCKS IN NEW YORK.

Reported by Clarkson & Co., Brokers, No. 121 S. Third.

	First Call.		Second Call.	
United States 6s, 1881, int off....	106¾	bid		sales
Rock Island Railroad..........	..	bid	97¾	sales
Reading Railroad..........	61¾	bid	61¾	sales
Illinois Central Railroad....	..	bid	120½	sales
Northwestern..........	..	bid	46	sales
New York Central Railroad......	117	bid		sales
Erie Railroad..........	97	bid		sales
Hudson Railroad..........	112¾	bid		sales
Gold..........	201	bid		sales
United States 5-20s..........	109¾	bid		sales
Market..........	Firm.		Steady.	

Quotations of Gold at the Philadelphia Gold Exchange, No. 34 S. Third street, second story:—

9½ A. M.........200 12 M...............199
11 A. M.........197¼ 1 P. M...............199¼

Market fluctuating.

JAY COOKE & Co. quote Government Securities, &c., to noon to-day, as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881....................	106¾	107¾
U. S. 7 3-10 Notes....................	107	109
Certificates of Indebtedness, new...	94½	95½
Quartermaster's Vouchers..........	91	92
Gold....................	195	200
5-20 Bonds....................	109	110

DE HAVEN & BRO., No. 20 S. Third street, quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold....................	198	200
American Silver, ½'s and ¼'s........	180	..
Dimes and Half Dimes..........	175	..
Spanish Quarters....................	175	..
Penn. Currency....................	⅛ dis.	1-5 dis.
New York Exchange....................	1-10 "	par.

Quotations of the principal Coal and Coal Oil stocks at 1 o'clock to-day:—

	Bid	Ask.		Bid	Ask.
Fulton Coal.......	..	8	Organic Oil......	¾	1⅛
Big Mountain Coal.	6½	6¾	Franklin Oil......	..	1½
N. Y. & Mid. Coal..	14½	15½	Howe's Eddy Oil..	1	1 1-16
Green Mt. Coal....	5	5½	Irving Oil......	7¼	7¾
N. Carbondale.....	2	3	Pope Farm Oil....	..	1
New Creek.........	1	1¼	Densmore........	..	11
Feeder Dam Coal..	¾	1	Dalzell Oil.......	9½	9¾
Clinton Coal.......	1	1¼	McIlhenny.........	7⅝	7¾
Butler Coal......	12½	13	Roberts Oil........	3	..
Diamond Coal.....	..	21	Olmstead.........	2¾	3
Swatara..........	..	14	Noble & Delamater	13	13
American Kaolin..	2	3	Hibbard..........	2	2¼
Penn Mining......	18	18½	Story Farm......	3¼	3⅝
Keystone Zinc.....	1 81	2¼	Bruner..........	1⅜	1½
Excelsior Oil......	1 3-16	1¼	Petroleum Centre..	4	4¼
Big Tank..........	2 1-16	2⅛	Egbert............	3	3¼
Continental	..	2⅜	Hope Island......	1	1¼
Farrell............	2	3	Allegheny River..	..	1½
Oil Creek.........	4¾	5	Curtin...........	3¼	3⅜
Maple Shade Oil..	16½	17	Phila & Oil Creek..	1¼	1½
McClintock Oil.....	6⅝	6¾	Bull Creek.......	1¾	1⅞
Pennsylvania Pet..	..	..	Germania........	1¼	1⅜
Perry Oil..........	4¼	4⅝	Corn Planter.....	4 21	4¾
Mineral Oil........	2¼	2½	Briggs............	4⅛	4¼
Keystone Oil.......	1¾	2	Rock Oil..........	4⅝	5
Venango Oil......	..	1	Tarr Farm.........	2	2½
Union Petroleum..	2¾	3	Globe.............	1⅞	2
Beacon Oil........	..	2	Sch. Oil Co.......	..	2½
Seneca Oil........	1	1⅛	Upper Economy....	..	1

—The following are the receipts of Flour and Grain at this port to-day:—Flour, 1250 bbls.; Wheat, 8100 bushels; Corn, 1600 bushels; Oats, 3400 bushels.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"In money there is no change. The fluctuations in Gold, and the small panics in Stocks, do not furnish an abundant supply on call at 7 per cent. Commercial Bills are still in disfavor; Bankers, 8@9; first grade Grocers' and Dry Goods, 9@12, and second rate, 15@18. Cheap money has little effect in checking the decline in prices of goods and stocks, and for one party anxious to get in there are three prompt to go out of speculations."

PHILADELPHIA TRADE REPORT.

THURSDAY, September 29.—There is scarcely anything doing in Cotton, and it is nominal at $1·30.

Bark is quiet. No sales have been reported.

Cloverseed continues inactive, and no transactions have been reported. Timothy sells slowly at $7. The demand for Flaxseed is limited; small sales are making at $3·33@3·35 per bushel.

In Provisions there is little doing; no sales of special note have come under our notice.

The Flour Market has been rather quiet for the past few days, owing to the unsettled state of the premium on gold. The demand for export has ceased, and the sales, to a limited extent, have been confined mostly for the supply of the home trade, at $10@10·25 for superfine; $10·50@10·75 for extra; $11@12 for extra family. Rye Flour continues quiet, and prices are nominal.

The dull feature noted in the Wheat Market for some days past still continues, and there is less firmness in prices. We notice sales of 2500 bushels old and new Pennsylvania red at $2·27@2·35. Sales of white in a small way at $2·55@2·65. Receipts of Rye comes in slowly, and we quote at $1·80@1·83. Yellow Corn is scarce, but the demand is steady, with sales of 300 bushels mixed Western at $1·65. Oats are in better request; about 4000 bushels new Pennsylvania and Southern sold, part at 88 cents, and the remainder at a higher figure. Barley is inactive; 2000 bushels Barley malt were disposed of on private terms.

Whisky continues dull at $1·80@1·82 for Pennsylvania and Ohio barrels.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, September 29.—Flour is unsettled; sales of 8000 barrels at $8·30@9 for State; $10·75@11·75 for Ohio; and $10·80@14 for Southern. Wheat dull; sales unimportant. Corn quiet; 28,000 bushels sold at $1·65. Beef quiet. Pork steady; sales of 1400 barrels at $40@40 50 for Mess. Lard steady at 19½@21c. Whisky dull.

NEW YORK, September 29.—Stocks better. Chicago and Rock Island, 97¾; Cumberland preferred, 67; Illinois Central, 121¾; Michigan Southern, 74; New York Central, 117; Reading, 123½; Hudson River, 112¾; Canton Co., 29; Virginia 6s, 62; Erie, 97; Gold, 200; One Year Certificates, 95; Treasury, 7 3-10s, 108; Ten-Forties, 97; Five-twenty Coupons, 109¾; Coupon 6s, 106¾.

Evening Telegraph

A DAILY AFTERNOON NEWSPAPER.

OFFICE No. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price Three Cents Per Copy, or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the City at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

Advertisements inserted at the usual rates. A liberal arrangement made for extended insertions.

To Correspondents.

No notice can be taken of Anonymous Communications. Whatever is intended for insertion must be authenticated by the name and address of the writer—not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee for his good faith. We cannot undertake to return rejected Communications.

To Advertisers.

Owing to the great increase in the Circulation of The Evening Telegraph, compelling it to go to press at an early hour, we urgently request that advertisements may be handed in as soon as 10 o'clock, if possible, to secure them an insertion in all of our editions.

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1864.

THE FOREIGN PRESS ON OUR POLITICAL AND MILITARY SITUATION.

The recent successes of our arms at Atlanta and elsewhere have produced a very decided impression on public opinion upon the other side of the water. The English papers speak of SHERMAN'S victory in the highest terms of praise, and pronounce it to be a most serious blow to the Rebellion. Even the London *Times*, which has never been friendly to the national cause since the war began, is constrained to acknowledge the great importance of the results achieved by our army in Georgia, and to betray a very marked diminution of its confidence in the ability of the Rebels to ultimately triumph in the contest, or even to maintain it much longer against such heavy odds as are now pressing it to the last ditch.

This loss of faith in England in the power of the South is also indicated by the sudden fall in the price of Confederate bonds, and their credit must be sunk considerably lower as soon as the intelligence of SHERIDAN'S splendid victories over EARLY in the Shenandoah valley shall reach the money lords of the London Stock Exchange. And this decline in the financial credit of the Southern States will prove practically one of the most disastrous reverses which the Rebellion has yet suffered. It is notorious that the cause of the insurgents has long been very materially aided by the military and other supplies which have been furnished from abroad and it is but natural to conclude that, as the ability of the South to pay for such munitions sinks in foreign estimation, contraband trade will cease.

In such event, it is obvious that the power of the South must be seriously if not fatally crippled. As our armies contract more and more the area of the Rebellion, the domestic sources from which it has hitherto derived its war material must be reduced; and if at the same time the Confederates shall be cut off from all supplies from external sources, they [illegible] be compelled to give up the struggle from sheer want of the essential means to prosecute it longer.

The British press is also discussing with unusual earnestness and ludicrous diversity of opinion the probabilities and issues of the coming Presidential election. The London *Times* expresses much confidence in the success of the Democratic party, and yet has the candor to say that it cannot perceive how a peace on the basis of the Union, which has not been achieved by coercion, can reasonably be expected to take place through persuasion. The same paper also avows the belief that the Democratic Convention, in declaring its principles recently at Chicago, did not honestly mean what it said about restoring the Union by negotiation, or prosecuting the war to the extreme of subjugation in case peaceable means of reconstruction shall fail. And in this the *Times* is very probably as sound as it is sagacious in its conjectures.

Whatever General McCLELLAN may say or intend to the contrary, it is presumable, at least, that the majority of the party whose leader he has been made in the present political campaign do not mean to insist, in any contingency, on bringing the seceded States back by force of arms, should they refuse to come back otherwise. On this point the London *Times* says very pertinently:—

> "The Chicago Convention professes to stand by the Union as stoutly as the Republicans themselves, and we can very well understand why the Democrats at Chicago should shrink from blurting out the fact that the South must go free, but on what grounds or with what expectations of success could the Confederates now be asked to yield what they have been fighting for to the very men who have been unable to wrest it from them? It appears to us more probable that the Democrats should have disguised their genuine policy than that the people of the South should have evinced any readiness to compromise. It is more likely that the armistice will be the first step towards a perception of the truth. The North, after finding that the South cannot be coerced, will find also that it cannot be persuaded, and the reflection encouraged by the interval will gradually induce the Federal States to relinquish what they cannot obtain, rather than recur to what has already been proved a hopeless and ruinous struggle for it."

The Manchester *Examiner* speaks even more emphatically on the same subject. It says:—

> "The real issue is still as narrow as ever—war for the Union, or peace on the basis of Southern independence. Unless the North is willing to let the South go, all talk of an armistice and negotiation is moonshine. If the North is for the Union, the war must still go on. The Chicago Democrats must be more stupid than the rest of mankind, or they are insincere in one or other of the maxims laid down in their platform. How the war will end, what the ultimate mode or form of settlement will be, it would be unsafe even now to predict, but we do not believe that when the day of peace arrives, it will find the North restored to its old position as the apologist and defender of slave institutions."

Surely such views of the foreign press on the political situation in this country should impress every loyal citizen here very profoundly, so that we may not be misled in our duty and policy by Democratic equivocations and inconsistencies, through which even the British people can see so clearly.

THE MERCANTILE CLUB.

We trust that none of our readers will overlook the advertisement in another column of the grand mass meeting of the Mercantile Union Club, which will be held this evening, at Concert Hall. Attached to the call are the names of almost every leading merchant and business firm in the city. No one can glance over the list without being struck with the extent of the representation from the commercial and manufacturing establishments of Philadelphia. Among the signers are gentlemen who have heretofore been identified with all political parties, but with a patriotic purpose which defies all mercenary considerations, they have resolved to stand by their country, and to support ABRAHAM LINCOLN as the surest way to a speedy, honorable, and enduring peace.

—England now has nineteen iron-clad vessels afloat.

—The new City Hall in Newark, N. J., was dedicated on Thursday last.

—New Hampshire newspapers have declined in number from forty to twenty-nine.

PANIC MAKING AS A BUSINESS.

Everybody is familiar with the trick of the wag who collected a crowd at a street corner in mid-day by simply gazing skyward for a few seconds, and that when a dozen gaping idlers had joined with upturned faces in the business, he slipped off, feeling sure that the increasing mob was a fixed institution for a whole afternoon.

With the same ease a panic can be created in the money market, or in the dry goods, groceries, coal, or any other business. The sudden snapping of a single cog of a single wheel may stop the operations of a huge and intricate machine. The panic of 1857 which swept over the world was started and fomented by the New York *Herald*, and was as unnecessary a business tragedy as was ever performed. The fiercest fighting stroke may be conducted over a powder magazine on a wire, if natural laws are obeyed, while the staunchest ship will be shattered if her broadside be held to the angry seas, instead of her bows.

The natural and healthful laws of trade are being assailed with blind fury by certain newspaper writers who exhibit the same avaricious conduct in the management of their business that they charge upon merchants and storekeepers. Almost all the newspapers in Philadelphia and New York have advanced the prices of their sheets, and increased their advertising rates. They did this in consequence of the rise in gold affecting the values of commodities. Now that gold has fallen, does any newspaper propose to lower its charges to suit the circumstances? None, that we have heard of. Our contemporary, the *Bulletin*, which has been extreme in its denunciations of what it has been pleased to term *merchandise gamblers*, was reluctantly compelled to add fifty per cent. to its price. It has made no sign of a reduction since the tumble in gold.

But let us look one moment at the facts of the case. Gold advanced during a period of over three years to a premium of about one hundred and fifty per cent. This lengthened term embraced over six active business seasons, and at the commencement of each, every storekeeper's stock had to be replenished, if not entirely replaced. Many persons have also entered in good faith into business upon a rising market. In the space mentioned, these goods have been sold off spring and fall—summer and winter successively—at ordinary business profits, the rise of prices being so slight as to benefit the buyer as well as the seller.

Suddenly, within the last month, gold has fallen fifty per cent. Every merchant and dealer is aware of the necessity of getting rid of his stock at the best prices that the public will pay, and that he must get rid of his goods at some price as early as possible. All that is necessary, therefore, is for the proper conference between storekeeper and customer.

We therefore denounce the newspaper appeals to the public to stay at home and not buy at all, as ungenerous and unjust; and if they be carried to such an extent as to involve our business community in a common ruin, they will be infamous.

Look at the following from the New York *Times* of yesterday:—

> "The 'crash' so long predicted in these columns has at length begun. The currency, measuring by gold as its standard, has risen in value forty per cent. within a few days; that is, every person who receives money in wages or salary, or in any form in which paper is used, has nearly half as much income again as he had before. The purchasing power of the dollar ought to have risen forty per cent. So all who had accumulated stores of produce and provisions, or cotton and woollen fabrics, or manufactures, will generally find themselves worth forty per cent. less than they thought themselves. All values must fall which have been affected by the depreciation of the currency. * * * * * And so with the immense prices for cottons and woollens and hardware. All these ought soon to come down, at least one-third. But they will not, for the reason that the dealers and speculators will combine for a time to hold them up. They are making fortunes by high prices, or they wish to save themselves from great losses, if they sell at gold rates. Market rates will descend slowly. The only way to bring them down is for consumers temporarily to combine. Let every one who would this week buy a new hat, or coat, or cotton dress, or house-furniture, or who would lay in stores for the table or the winter, hold off a little. Two or three weeks' waiting will make but little difference in the purchases for many families, and a fortnight may see a vast reduction in prices. In marketing, of course, every one must buy every day; but here we can all seek out especially the cheap dealers, or we can economize for a time. The speculators have been making fortunes from us, and now our turn must come. Let every one determine to delay all possible expenditures for a short period, and the dealers and shop-keepers must make a great reduction of charges. And then the very amount of previous speculation will help the consumers; for, as large stocks have been bought in anticipation of a rise, they must be forced on the market, in fear of a yet greater fall, and sold at a sacrifice. In the long run, as is well known, 'speculators' only cheapen the price of commodities to the consumers."

Here the plot is discovered of a combination to abstain from all purchases whatever until stocks are "forced on the market and sold at a sacrifice." The last half-dozen lines of the *Times* article are simply outrageous, and should be condemned by every thoughtful man in the community.

THE REBEL INVASION OF MISSOURI.

Shelby Occupies Farmington—The Enrolled Militia Called Out.

Reports were received at headquarters yesterday, to the effect that Shelby had advanced from Fredericktown twelve or fifteen miles northwardly to Farmington. Marmaduke was at the former place, and also moving northward, while it is not improbable that Price himself with an additional force is somewhere in the rear, with the intention of co-operating with or joining them.

Shelby's force is estimated at 5000; Marmaduke's 3000, and the force with Price at 4000—making a total of 12,000.

This is certainly a heavy raiding party, but it is not large enough to excite any particular alarm or apprehension at headquarters. In order, however, that due preparation may be made to meet the invaders, General Pike, acting under directions from General Rosecrans, has called the entire 1st Brigade of enrolled militia into active service.—*St. Louis Republican, Monday.*

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COMPLETION OF A NEW MARKET HOUSE.—The new market house, at the northwest corner of Twelfth and Market streets, having been completed, will be thrown open to the public on Saturday morning next. The structure is one of the most complete of its kind in the city, being built of fine press brick, with circular iron trusses supporting a light and substantial wooden roof. The building has a front of 70 feet on Market street, extending along Twelfth to Filbert, a distance of 306 feet.

It is provided with three avenues, containing in all 245 stalls, all of which have been rented, and will be occupied on the day of opening. The building is well ventilated and contains sixteen entrances. More room is allowed sellers and buyers than in most of our market houses, the avenues each being two feet wider than those in similar structures.

A corrugated iron roof, supported by iron posts, extends over the pavement, in place of an awning, on Market, Twelfth, and Filbert streets. The whole structure is completed in the most substantial manner, and is quite an improvement to the neighborhood wherein it is located. A few more such buildings, and the remaining market shambles scattered here and there throughout the city can be dispensed with for more attractive structures erected in their place.

THE STEREOPTICON.—The novel and superb entertainments at the Assembly Building are filling the hall to overflowing nightly. They are curious and instructive. The Ghost is a great marvel. The views embrace some of the rarest scenery in the world.

CRICKET.—The great cricket match between the St. George Club, of New York, and the Young America Club, of Philadelphia, which was commenced on Tuesday, on the St. George grounds, Hoboken, resulted as follows:—St. George, first innings, 31; second innings, 30—total, 61. The Young America scored 45 in the first innings, and 12 in the second, for the loss of six wickets. The match was continued yesterday; the Philadelphians having only seven runs to get to win for five wickets to fall, the chances are considerably in their favor.

CUTTING AFFAIR.—This morning, James Whitaker was before Alderman Welding, charged with assault and battery upon William Thomas. It seems that both of the men are colored waiters, employed at the Ashland House. Yesterday afternoon they got into a fight. Whitaker knocked Thomas down stairs, and then cut him in the foot, inflicting a very serious wound. The wound is said to have been inflicted with a hatchet, while the accused states that it was done with a plate. He was held to answer.

SHOOTING AFFAIR.—A colored man named Joseph Russell was shot on board of a tug-boat on the Delaware yesterday afternoon. He, with a number of others, had shipped in the merchant service, and was being taken down to a vessel. On the way down he got into a quarrel with a runner, and the latter fired six shots at him from a revolver. Only one took effect, and that entered his arm. The wounded man was taken to the hospital.

FATAL RESULT.—Another of the men injured by the falling of a portion of the depot of the Philadelphia and Erie railroad on Saturday last died last evening from the effects of his injuries. He is named John Henderson, aged thirty-five years, and leaves a family.

NEW CHURCH.—The Tabor Presbyterian church, at Eighteenth and Christian streets, is now completed, and will soon be used for holding Divine service.

"THE EUREKA OIL COMPANY OF WEST VIRGINIA."

Capital, $500,000, divided into 100,000 shares at $5 per share. Subscription price, $1·50 per share.

This Company own some of the most valuable land and leases in the Kanawha Valley, situate on Horse Neck and Campbell's Run branches of Bull creek, and within five miles of the Ohio river.

On Horse Neck the company own one well, which is now pumping twenty-three barrels of oil per day. This well is only three hundred and twenty-seven feet deep. The Superintendent is now preparing to bore to the depth of the other wells surrounding us, which are producing from one hundred to one hundred and sixty barrels of oil per day, when we are satisfied we can produce a like amount.

There is another well at Horse Neck, now bored two hundred and sixty-five feet, with about thirty feet of oil in the well. The land on which this well is located is on a perpetual lease. The Bull Creek Company own a one-third interest, our company have the balance of two-thirds. At Campbell's run, the company own in fee a tract of thirty-three acres, considered by geologists and mining engineers the best oil territory in the State. The great Tack well, flowing five hundred barrels, adjoins this property.

Books of subscription are now open at the Company's Office, Room No. 28, Merchants' Exchange.

A limited number of shares only will be sold.

JOHN J. KROMER, Treasurer.

From the "Pittsburg Daily Post" of September 9, 1864.

"OIL STRIKE.—The 'Wheeling Intelligencer' says:—We learn from a gentleman who arrived yesterday from Pleasant county that on Monday the Burton Oil Company struck a well on Horse Neck, in that county, which will yield a thousand barrels of oil per day. There is great excitement on the subject in this vicinity, and the oil fever is prevailing to a fearful extent."

Married.

GREENE—LOWRY.—On the 27th instant, by the Rev. John F. Chaplain, Major ARTHUR M. GREENE, of North Andover, Mass., to Miss ELLIE J. LOWRY, of Philadelphia.

KLEIN—BLAIR.—On August 11th, 1864, by the Rev. C. Loose, Mr. CHARLES KLEIN, of Norristown, Montgomery county, Pa., to Miss MARY, third daughter of Mr. William Blair, of this city. (Norristown papers please copy.)

LAVERTY—HUNTER.—On the 27th instant, by the Rev. William Barns, Mr. THOMAS LAVERTY to Miss ELIZABETH HUNTER, all of Philadelphia.

MARKS—MANSFIELD.—On Sunday, the 25th instant, by the Rev. Wilbur F. Paddock, Mr. AUGUSTUS MARKS to Miss FANNY A. MANSFIELD, both of this city.

ROBESON—MARTIN.—On the 28th inst., at St. Paul's Church, Rahway, N. J., by Rev. R. M. Abercrombie, DANIEL S. ROBESON to JENNIE C., daughter of the late Mulford M. Martin. ***

WALLING—FOULK.—On the 8th instant, by the Rev. S. W. Thomas, Pastor of St. Paul's M. E. Church, Mr. GEORGE W. WALLING to Miss ADA FOULK, all of this city.

Died.

CRANE.—On Monday, the 26th instant, WILLIAM E. CRANE, in the 43d year of his age.

His friends and the members and leaders of the Childrens' Progressive Lyceum are invited to attend his funeral. Services at Sansom Street Hall, to commence at 2½ P. M. on Sunday.

DONOHUGH.—Suddenly, on the 27th instant, MARY E., wife of John J. Donohugh, in the 31th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her husband, No. 107 Brown street, on Sunday afternoon, October 1st, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Mechanic's Cemetery.

HOFFMAN.—On the 28th instant, after a short illness, G. A. HOFFMAN.

Due notice will be given of the funeral.

LEWIS.—On Tuesday evening, September 27th, 1864, JOHN LEWIS, in the 61st year of his age.

His male friends are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 522 Pine street, on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock. Interment at Laurel Hill.

MILLER.—On the 19th instant, from wounds received at the battle of Winchester, Sergeant THEODORE MILLER, Company K, One-hundred-and-Nineteenth Regiment Pennsylvania Volunteers.

Due notice of the funeral will be given.

MYERS.—At Torresdale, Philadelphia, September 28th, JOHN BISPHAM MYERS, in the 61st year of his age.

Due notice of his funeral will be given.

SECKEL.—On the 28th instant, Mrs. ANGELINE SECKEL, relict of the late Lawrence Seckel, in the 53d year of her age. (California papers please copy.)

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of Mr. P. Richings, No. 612 S. Tenth street, on Friday morning, at 9 o'clock. Interment at Woodland Cemetery.

SOLLY.—On the 21st instant, near Martinsburg, Va., from wounds received on the 19th, ROBERT E. SOLLY, of Company A, Fourteenth Pennsylvania Cavalry, son of Robert W. and Eliza Solly, in the 35th year of his age.

WILSON.—On the 27th instant, of Gastritis, ALEXANDER WILSON, in the 43d year of his age.

His friends and those of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 516 Prune street, on Saturday afternoon, October 1st, at 2 o'clock.

PRICES OF DRY GOODS REDUCED.

Our Stock, in the opening of the present month, being very light, we were prepared to purchase at the

New York and Philadelphia Auction Sales

Since the great decline in gold, and are now able to exhibit a portion of all the

LEADING STYLES OF GOODS,

in which such immense losses were submitted to by importers, at our usual small profits.

BUYERS ARE INVITED TO AN EXAMINATION OF OUR STOCK.

In daily receipt of

LOTS OF GOODS,

which are closed out cheap.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, 454 N. SECOND Street,
9-29-3t Above WILLOW.

CULVER'S NEW DEEP SAND JOINT

HEATER,

WILL BURN LESS COAL AND MAKE MORE HEAT

THAN

ANY FURNACE IN USE.

COOKING RANGES
OF THE MOST APPROVED PATTERNS.
REGISTERS
AND
VENTILATORS,
FOR SALE BY
CHARLES WILLIAMS,
9-29-thstu-2m No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

MARK HASSLER & CO.'S PIANO FORTE WARE-ROOMS, No. 214 S. EIGHTH Street, below Walnut. 9-27-6t*

PATENTED JULY 19, 1864.—JOSEPH MOTTET, Eleve de Paris, French Steam Dyeing and Scouring on any kind of wearing apparel, for Ladies, Gents, and Children. Patent apparatus for stretching pants from one to five inches. No. 736 RACE Street. Branch No. 209 S. NINTH Street, Philadelphia. au9-3m

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I. E. WALRAVEN,
SUCCESSOR TO W. H. CARRYL,
MASONIC HALL,
No. 719 CHESNUT Street,
Has now Open his
FALL STOCK
of
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
Consisting of
French Satins,
Rich Brocatelles,
Cotelline, in colors,
Plain and Bordered Terry,
Union and All-Wool Reps,
French Satin de Laines,
English and German Damasks,
French Printed Lastings,
Cornices and Bands,
And every description of CURTAIN MATERIALS.
WINDOW SHADES
Of the newest Colors and Patterns.
LACE CURTAINS
One-third less than the present cost of Importation.
WALRAVEN'S (late CARRYL'S),
No. 719 CHESNUT STREET.

COURTNEY & WILLITTS,
Nos. 14 and 16 S. SEVENTH Street,
PHILADELPHIA.
Manufacturers of
BEAUTIFUL
COTTAGE FURNITURE,
And the only reliable made in this city.
Also, Dining-room Furniture and Bedding, constantly on hand. 9-19 mths-2m

BUSINESS ITEMS.

Valuable Testimony.—Procure at any Druggist's one of MRS. S. A. ALLEN'S circulars of her World's Hair Restorer and Hair Dressing, and you will find in it much valuable information concerning the human hair, also testimonials from well known and reliable parties that will satisfy you that her preparations have no equals for restoring, invigorating, and beautifying the Hair. If your Hair is grey, if you have a bald spot, if you wish to retain your hair through life, use these preparations.

Office of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company.—PHILADELPHIA, September 11, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 3 o'clock P. M. of Tuesday, the 4th of October next, for any portion or the whole of One Million ($1,000,000) of Dollars, as part of a new loan authorized by Acts of Assembly, payable on the 1st of April, 1884, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable quarterly, on the 1st day of the months of January, April, July, and October, of each year, and both principal and interest secured by a mortgage on the Company's estates and franchises. The proposals must be in writing, endorsed "Proposals for Lehigh Loan," and left at this office, where they will remain without being opened until the meeting of the Board of Managers at 12 o'clock on Wednesday, the 5th of October next. The offerers of accepted proposals will be early thereafter notified of such acceptance, when the premiums offered will be immediately payable, and afterwards each will be at liberty to pay the amount accepted by monthly instalments of ten per cent. or more thereof, or the whole at one time, at his or her option. The managers reserve to themselves the right of rejecting any bids not satisfactory.

By order of the Board of Managers.
EDWIN WALTER, Treasurer.

Wines and Liquors for Medicinal Purposes.—
The purest old
Port,
Sherry, and
Madeira Wines.
Also, fine old Brandies,
for medicinal purposes,
Constantly on hand, by
DAVIS & RICHARDS,
Arch and Tenth streets.

E. G. Whitman & Co.,
Manufacturers of New and Delicious Confections, Almond Paste, Chocolate Caramels, Creams La Mode de Paris, exquisitely flavored.
Roasted Jordan Almonds, &c., &c.
No. 316 Chesnut street, below Fourth.

Pianos! Pianos!

STECK & CO'S	MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.	DECKER BROS
	MASON & HAMLIN'S CABINET ORGANS.	
PIANOS.		PIANOS.

J. E. GOULD,
Seventh and Chesnut streets.

EDUCATIONAL.

FRIENDS' ACADEMY FOR BOYS, REAR of No. 41 N. ELEVENTH Street, reopens on the 5th inst. $15 per term of 22 weeks. All denominations admitted. [se1-1m*] W. WHITALL.

CRITTENDEN'S COMMERCIAL COLLEGE,
No. 637 CHESNUT Street, corner of Seventh.
Established 1844. Incorporated 1855.

Young men prepared for the Counting-House and business life.
Thorough and practical instruction in
BOOK-KEEPING,
In all its branches, as practised by the best accountants and business men.
PENMANSHIP,
Plain and ornamental, is taught by one of the most competent of penmen.
Commercial Calculations,
Business Forms,
Commercial Law,
Detecting Counterfeit Notes, &c.
TELEGRAPHING,
By sound and on paper, taught in a thorough and practical manner by a long-experienced operator.
STUDENTS INSTRUCTED SEPARATELY,
And received at any time.
Evening sessions after September 15th.
CATALOGUES,
Containing terms, students' names (471 last year), &c., furnished gratis on application.
S. H. CRITTENDEN & CO.
ac9-1m No. 637 CHESNUT Street.

SIGNOR N. PERELLI
Having returned from Europe, has resumed his LESSONS IN SINGING,
se6-thstu1m No. 1228 CHESNUT STREET.

LOST, AND AN APPLICATION MADE, for a Duplicate Certificate No. 745, in the Pennsylvania Building and Loan Association.
1t* A. ANDERTON.

OIL STOCKS
BOUGHT AND SOLD
ON COMMISSION,
By GEORGE J. BOYD,
Broker,
au25-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

U. S. NEW 7-30 LOAN.
Subscriptions received, and the Notes furnished free of all charges, by
GEORGE J. BOYD,
Banker,
au23-2m No. 18 S. THIRD Street.

MONEY TO ANY AMOUNT LOANED upon Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Plate, Clothing, &c., at
JONES & CO.'S
OLD ESTABLISHED LOAN OFFICE,
Corner of THIRD and GASKILL Streets,
Below Lombard.
N. B.—DIAMONDS, WATCHES, JEWELRY, GUNS, &c., for sale at
REMARKABLY LOW PRICES. 8e6-3m

DR. LAPORTE'S LIFE ELIXIR RESTORES to manly vigor all who are suffering from impaired Spinal Energy, Nervous Debility, Loss of Spirits, Loss of Memory, &c., whether arising from the [illegible]. Price $2. Sent post-paid to any address, by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street. Circulars sent free.

FEVER AND AGUE CURED.—UPHAM'S Fever and Ague Specific is warranted to cure any case of Chills and Fever. Try it and be convinced. Price $1. Sent post-paid to any address, by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street. Circulars sent free.

ASTHMA CURED.—RELIEF GUARANTEED in ten minutes, and a permanent cure effected by the use of "Upham's Asthma Cure." Cases of from ten to twenty years' standing yield at once to its influence. Price $2. Sent post-paid to any address, by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street. Circulars sent free.

HAIR UPROOTED
From low foreheads, and all parts of the body, in five minutes, without injury to the skin, by Upham's Depilatory Powder. Price $1. Mailed to any address for $1·25, by S. C. UPHAM, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street. Circulars sent free.

DO YOU COLOR YOUR WHISKERS AND Moustache? If so, use the "Japanese Hair Stain." No hair dye in the world equal to it. Only one preparation; colors a natural black or brown. UPHAM, No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street, sole agent. 50 cents a box. [illegible]

ESTATE OF ANDREW COMSTOCK, M.D., deceased.
Letters Testamentary upon the estate of ANDREW COMSTOCK, M.D., deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them, without delay, to J. SMITH HARRIS, Executor, No. 131 S. FOURTH Street. Or to his Attorney, DAVID M. HAMBLETON, No. 21 N. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia. 9-15-th6t

ESTATE OF SOPHIA G. HEBERTON, DECEASED.
The Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court for the City and County of Philadelphia, to audit, settle, and adjust the first account of GEORGE JUNKIN, Jr., Esq., Executor of the last will and testament of SOPHIA G. HEBERTON, deceased, and to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on Tuesday, October 4, 1864, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 717 Walnut street, in the city of Philadelphia.
9-20 tuths 5t JOHN CLAYTON, Auditor.

WINDOW SHADES

No. 723 CHESNUT STREET.	NOTTINGHAM AND SWISS LACES, New Styles.
WINDOW SHADES, NEW STYLES, NEW COLORS, AT THE MANUFACTURERS,	No. 723 KELTY, CARRINGTON & CO. CHESNUT STREET.
No. 723 CHESNUT STREET.	PIANO COVERS, LARGEST STOCK IN THE CITY, AT LOW PRICES.

LACE CURTAINS

AMUSEMENTS.

ASSEMBLY BUILDINGS—GRAND STEREOPTICON.
STEREOPTICON.
STEREOPTICON.
TOUR OVER THE WORLD.
TOUR OVER THE WORLD.
THIS EVENING AT 8 O'CLOCK,
the Marvellous Illusion of
THE GHOST!
THE GHOST!
And other special Novelties.
Admission, 25 cents. Children, 15 cents. 9-29-3t*

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—GROVER & SINN, Lessees and Managers. Positively the last week of Miss SUSAN DENIN. Positively the last week of the SEA OF ICE; OR, A THIRST FOR GOLD. This beautiful sensation drama has created the most intense furore, crowding the Theatre nightly with our most intellectual and refined citizens. The performance will conclude with a new and very laughable comedietta, entitled FAST SHAVING, introducing Miss Effie Germon, Mr. Walter Lennox, and James F. Sherry.
Doors open at 7. Commence quarter before 8 o'clock.
FIFTH Grand Family Matinee, SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 2 o'clock, at the reduced prices, when the SEA OF ICE; OR, A THIRST FOR GOLD, will be performed.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH ST. THEATRE—
LAST NIGHTS OF EDWIN ADAMS.
WEDNESDAY AND THURSDAY EVENINGS,
THE TICKET-OF-LEAVE MAN.
ROBERT BRIERLY.....EDWIN ADAMS
Tim Dalton.....Mr. Donaldson
Melter Moss.....Mr. Griffith
Sam Willoughby.....Miss C. Jefferson
May Edwards.....Miss A. Graham
Mrs. Willoughby.....Mrs. Thayer
To conclude with the POST OF HONOR.
Cobes Yerxes.....Stuart Robson
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF EDWIN ADAMS.
MONDAY—VESTVALI, BEL DEMONIO.

CHRIST REJECTED.
The great and celebrated picture by West, the chef d'œuvre of the artist,
IS NOW ON EXHIBITION
AT THE ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS,
No. 1025 CHESNUT STREET,
In addition to the ENTIRE Art Collection of the Academy.
Admittance, 25 cents; Season Tickets, 50 cents. 9-14-1m*

MUSICAL FUND HALL.—ITALIAN Opera Troupe of Associated Artists.
The Manager of the Italian Artist Association, comprising:—
Mme. WHITING LORINI, the celebrated Soprano;
Signor STEFANI, the famous Tenor Robusto;
Signor TESTA, the favorite Tenor di Grazia;
Signor AMODIO, the renowned Baritone;
Musical Director and Conductor.....Mr. S. BEHRENS
Will give in this city Two Grand Operatic Concerts, WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY EVENINGS, September 28 and 29. The programme will consist of the choicest selections from the repertoire of modern operas.
Admission, 50c. Reserved Seats, 50c. extra.
The sale of Reserved seats will commence on Monday at 9 A. M., at J. E. GOULD'S Music Store, SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets.
Doors open at 7½. Concert commences at 8. 9-21-4t

THE GRAND BILLIARD TOURNAMENT for the Championship of the State of Pennsylvania will commence at SANSOM STREET HALL, on MONDAY, October 3, 1864, and terminate MONDAY, October 10, 1864.
AFTERNOON AND EVENING EXHIBITIONS.
Play to commence at 2 P. M. and 8 P. M.
Each game is to be 500 Points, Caroms.
PUSH SHOTS DEBARRED.
The following names are the Competitors for the Championship and Prizes:—E. H. Helms, E. J. Plunkett, H. W. Hewes, G. Bird, J. Palmer, J. W. Montgomery, R. T. Ryall, Victor Estephe, Messrs. Kavanagh, Phelan, Goldthwait, Foster, and other prominent players are expected to be present.
Single Admission, 50 cents.
Season Tickets secured seats, $5.
To be had at the principal Billiard Rooms and Hotels.
R. T. RYALL, J. W. MONTGOMERY, and VICTOR ESTEPHE, Committee of Arrangements. 9-26-6t*

NOW READY, BOUTWELL'S DIRECT AND EXCISE TAX SYSTEM OF THE UNITED STATES.
NEW EDITION,
WITH LATEST LAWS AND DECISIONS.
This is the only Standard Work on the
TAX LAW.
For sale, No. 33 S. SIXTH Street,
9-27-3t Office of APPLETON'S CYCLOPEDIA.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY AND PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON RAILROAD COMPANIES.
"PENNSYLVANIA STATE FAIR AT EASTON."
EXCURSION TICKETS will be issued to EASTON and return during the continuance of the State Fair, by Trains leaving Kensington Depot, at 7·15 A. M., and Walnut street wharf at 3·30 P. M. Good to return on or before September 30.
Fare for the Excursion, $2·90.
Sept. 27, 1864. [9-28-3t] W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR THE STATE FAIR AT EASTON, VIA NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
EXCURSION TICKETS TO EASTON AND BACK, will be issued from the Ticket Office of the North Pennsylvania Railroad during the continuance of the Fair, good for the 27th, 28th, 29th, and 30th September.
Fare for the Excursion $2·90.
Two trains on those days, leaving the new Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets,
At 7·30 A. M. and 3·15 P. M.
Through in 3 hours.
Returning leave Easton at 11·42 A. M. and 4·45 P. M.
No Excursion Tickets sold on the Cars.
9-27-3t ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

MILITARY NOTICES.

SIXTH UNION LEAGUE REGIMENT.

Authority having been received to recruit the

Sixth Union League Regiment

TO

FIFTEEN COMPANIES,

Recruiting will still continue under the supervision of

LIEUT. CHARLES W. FRAZIER,

At the

OLD CITY HEADQUARTERS,

No. 268 S. THIRD STREET.

This Regiment is one of the most popular in the service, being under the command of

OLD AND EXPERIENCED OFFICERS.

The highest Government, City, and Ward Bounties are paid. 9-24-6t

BIRNEY'S ZOUAVES.—HEADQUARTERS, No. 533 CHESNUT Street, below Sixth. This Regiment will be organized as Sharpshooters, and will be under the command of Major J. C. Briscoe, a member of Major-General Birney's Staff, who has received authority from the General and State Governments to recruit the organization.
HIGHEST CASH GOVERNMENT, CITY, AND WARD BOUNTIES
paid immediately on the mustering of any man into the regiment, at the headquarters No. 533 CHESNUT Street.
COMMITTEE.

George J. Richardson,	Colonel Wetherill Lee,
Hon. William Millward,	D. S. Winebrenner,
J. W. Davis,	John W. Everman,
John Thornley,	C. P. Schomer,
Jos. F. Tobias,	H. W. Arnold,
Benjamin Bullock,	Alfred Adolph. 9-27-12t

HEADQUARTERS PROVOST MARSHAL, First District, Pa., No. 213 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, August 11, 1864.
To insure prompt replies to all questions on ordinary subjects connected with the Enrolment, Draft, Exemptions, Liabilities to Draft, Credits and Accounts of men furnished, Citizens are requested to make application to the Provost Marshal of the Congressional District for such information, and not to the Provost Marshal-General at Washington.
By order of the Provost Marshal-General.
WILLIAM E. LEHMAN,
au12-tf Captain and Provost Marshal.

BOUNTY FOR MARINES.—WANTED for the United States Marine Corps, able-bodied men to perform the duties of a soldier at our Navy Yards, and on board United States ships-of-war on foreign stations.
Term of service, Four Years.
Better compensation than the army.
ALL THE LOCAL BOUNTIES paid upon enlistment.
Marines receive Prize Money.
For all further information apply at the Recruiting Rendezvous,
No. 311 S. FRONT Street, below Spruce Street,
between the hours of 9 and 3 o'clock.
G. G. McCAWLEY,
au5-tf Major and Recruiting Officer.

FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.
FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.
FURLOUGHS—FURLOUGHS.
Officers and soldiers visiting the city on furloughs, needing
SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
SWORDS AND OTHER MILITARY EQUIPMENTS,
Are invited to the extensive
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT
of
GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
GEORGE W. SIMONS & BROTHER,
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM STREET HALL,
SANSOM Street, above Sixth Street.
PRESENTATION SWORDS
PRESENTATION SWORDS
Made to order at the shortest notice, which for richness and magnificence challenge competition, no other house in the country combining the MANUFACTURING JEWELER WITH THE PRACTICAL SWORD MAKER. 8e6

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
INVITE INSPECTION
To the large and varied stock of
FALL AND WINTER DRY GOODS,
WHICH HAVE BEEN PURCHASED SINCE THE
DECLINE IN GOLD,
And marked to and at such prices as will effect quick sales.
The Stock comprises
FRENCH MERINOES,
PARIS POPLINS,
PLAID POPLINS,
MERINO PLAIDS,
MOUSSELINE DE LAINES,
SAXONY DRESS GOODS,
BLACK AND COLORED DRESS SILKS,
SHAWLS, CLOAKS, AND SACQUES,
FURNISHING GOODS,
BLANKETS, COUNTERPANES, &c. &c.
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,
CLOAKING CLOTHS.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
9-29-3t Above Willow.

WIDE FRENCH STYLE PRINTS,
REDUCED TO 35 CENTS.
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET,
9-29-3t Above Willow.

REDUCTION IN PRICES
OF
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR,
CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
9-29-3t Above Willow.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

DEDICATION
OF THE HEADQUARTERS OF THE
REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES
The Republican Invincibles will dedicate
NATIONAL HALL
To the purposes of the Political Campaign,
ON FRIDAY EVENING next, September 30, 1864.
Eminent Speakers will address the Meeting. All loyal citizens are invited to be present.
GEORGE INMAN RICHE,
PRESIDENT.
WILLIAM L. FOX, JR., SECRETARY. 1t

TO THE BUSINESS MEN
OF PHILADELPHIA.

GRAND MASS MEETING
OF THE
MERCANTILE UNION CLUB.

The "MERCANTILE UNION CLUB," of Philadelphia invite the business men, without distinction of party, who desire to show their loyalty to the Government, and their purpose of aiding in the effectual suppression of the Rebellion, by sustaining the present

NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION,
TO ASSEMBLE IN
CONCERT HALL,
ON
THURSDAY EVENING, September 29,
AT 8 O'CLOCK.

The Meeting will be addressed by
A. G. CATTELL,
GEORGE L. BUZBY,
FREDERICK FRALEY,
MORTON McMICHAEL,
DANIEL DOUGHERTY,
9-28-2t And others.

BY ORDER OF EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

ATTENTION! REPUBLICAN INvincibles.—A Special Meeting of the Club, for the transaction of business, will be held at Headquarters, NATIONAL HALL, THIS (Thursday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock.
The Club will visit Reading on SATURDAY EVENING, October 1, to participate in the Lincoln and Johnson meeting to be held there on that evening.
All members desiring to parade on that occasion will hand in their names at the Hall before 5 o'clock to-day.
Tickets for the round trip, $1·85.
GEORGE INMAN RICHE, President.
WILLIAM L. FOX, Jr., Secretary. 1t

COMPANY B, REPUBLICAN INvincibles.—A meeting of the Company will be held at NATIONAL HALL, MARKET Street, THIS EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Election of Officers.
J. GARRETT,
EZRA LUKENS,
JOHN M. FOX,
1t Recruiting for Company B.

REPUBLICAN INVINCIBLES.—Company A will meet THIS EVENING at Headquarters, NATIONAL HALL, for Election of Officers.
HORACE B. DICK,
WILLIAM McMICHAEL,
J. SNOWDON,
1t* Committee, Company A.

SEVENTH DIVISION,
THIRTEENTH WARD.
SIXTH to EIGHTH Streets, and BROWN to POPLAR Streets.
An Adjourned Meeting of the UNION CITIZENS of this Election Division, will be held at
BUTLER'S,
N. W. corner of SIXTH and BROWN Streets
On THURSDAY EVENING, 29th instant,
9-28-2t At 7½ o'clock.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING,
FARMERS AND MECHANICS' BANK.
PHILADELPHIA, September 20, 1864.
A general meeting of the Stockholders of the Farmers' and Mechanics' Bank of Philadelphia will be held at their Banking House on THURSDAY, the 20th day of October next, at 11 o'clock A. M., for the purpose of taking into consideration, and deciding on the question whether or not the said Bank shall become an Association for carrying on the business of Banking under the Laws of the United States, and of exercising the powers conferred by the Act of the General Assembly of this Commonwealth, entitled "An Act Enabling the Banks of this Commonwealth to become Associations for the Purpose of Banking under the Laws of the United States," approved the 22d day of August, 1864; and to take such action in regard thereto as may be necessary.
By order of the Board of Directors.
9-20-t20O W. RUSHTON, Jr., Cashier.

PHILADELPHIA AND READING Railroad Company, Office No. 71 S. FOURTH Street.
PHILADELPHIA, September 27, 1864.
TO AVOID DETENTION.—The holders of the Coupons of this Company, due on the 1st proximo, are requested to leave them at this office on or before the 30th instant, when receipts will be given, and checks will be ready for delivery on the 1st proximo, in exchange for said coupons.
S. BRADFORD,
9-28-7t Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE.—THE Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad Company.
PHILADELPHIA, September 21, 1864.
The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of THREE PER CENT., in cash, on the capital stock of this company, and have directed the issue of NEW STOCK to the amount of ten per cent., to be distributed pro rata to the holders of the stock, on the 1st day of October next, to represent the capital heretofore expended in building the Bridge over the Susquehanna river, and the double track, clear of Government tax.
ALFRED HORNER,
9-21-stuth-2w Treasurer.

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY of Pennsylvania.
A term will commence
OCTOBER 3, 1864.
The Introductory Lecture will be delivered at 8 o'clock in the evening of that day, at the usual Lecture-Room by the
Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD. 9-17-12t

THE KENSINGTON BANK IN THE COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.—PHILADELPHIA, September 28.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the Banking House, on THURSDAY, the 20th of October, at 11 o'clock A. M., to decide on the expediency of converting the Bank into a National Association, agreeably to an act of Congress approved June 3, 1864, and take such other action as may be necessary.
By order of the Board of Directors.
9-28-19t C. T. YERKES, Cashier.

NOW READY.

COAL AT $7·50 PER TON.

THE CONSUMERS'

MUTUAL COAL COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK,

50,000 Shares at $10 Per Share,
$500,000.

PRESIDENT,
JAMES LYND.

TREASURER,
JOSIAH KISTERBOCK,
No. 1301 Market Street.

SECRETARY,
JOHN C. STONES,
No. 823 N. Nineteenth Street.

DIRECTORS,
JAMES LYND, No. 5½ S. Sixth street.
EDWARD E. JONES, No. 631 Arch street.
HENRY S. PAUL, No. 418 Walnut street.
P. F. CLAYTON, No. 156 N. Third street.
THOMAS B. GARSED, No. 26 Chesnut street.

OFFICE, No. 54 S. SIXTH STREET,
SECOND STORY.

Under the above title a company has been formed, to enable consumers, large and small, by the aggregate of their yearly expenditure for coal, to own their own colliery and to supply themselves with the article at cost.

The greatly increased price of all commodities, with the greater increase still threatening, should lead consumers to every kind of economy, and to every practicable method of economizing up in their own consumption. As far as the mere luxuries of life are concerned, this may be accomplished by abstinence; but as to its necessaries, some other principle must be called into requisition.

In the list of necessaries, few articles hold a higher place than coal, and in regard to this the *mutual principle* is, fortunately, both applicable and adequate.

A ton of coal delivered at the yard in Philadelphia costs about $7. Delivered at the consumer's door it costs $12. The difference is $5, and yet the cost of carting is only 50 cents.

The explanation is simple. The collier must have his profit, the jobber must have his profit, and the retailer must have his profit. Why cannot consumers, by combining for a single year the amount of their expenditures for coal, possess their own colliery, and make these three profits for themselves?

The Consumers' Mutual Coal Company offers an unusually favorable opportunity for carrying these principles into practical operation. The Company has purchased an old-established colliery, about five miles above Pottsville, with steam-engines, breakers, miners' houses, blacksmith-shops, saw-mill, cars, mules, and all the equipments for a business of 150,000 tons of coal per annum, and having a right for sixteen years to work, *over a mile in length*, the best three veins in Schuylkill county—the Skidmore vein, eleven feet thick; the Mammoth vein, from twenty-five to thirty feet thick; and the Seven Foot vein.

The colliery is now producing 150 tons per day of best quality White Ash Coal, and a new slope is almost completed which will increase its capacity to 500 tons per day.

The present net cost of a ton of coal delivered from said colliery at the door of the consumer is:—

Royalty, mining, breaking, loading, &c.....$3 25
Toll and freight on Reading Railroad.....3 69
Delivery at consumer's door.....50

$7 44

The retail price at the coal yard is.....$12 00

Saving on the mutual plan per ton is.....$4 56

The consumer of ten tons of coal per year can subscribe ten shares of stock at $10 per share, and will be entitled to ten tons of coal at net cost for sixteen years. At present prices he will save about $50 the first year. Should the price of coal increase, as is strongly apprehended, the saving will be still greater.

The present annual production of the colliery is 50,000 tons only, or one ton per share of stock; but the immediate infusion of fresh cash capital into it will increase its production, before the end of the year, to the rate of 150,000 tons. This will enable the company to distribute in cash dividends the profits on 100,000 extra tons of coal each year after the present, which at present prices will be about $500,000, or $10 per share.

There is every probability that the cash dividends of the first two years will reimburse to the stockholders the entire cost of their stock. Very few enterprises can offer equal inducements. It combines production and consumption, saving and gain. Every householder and business man in the community can participate in and should avail himself of its advantages.

The payment on account of the stock may be made as follows:—$3 per share on subscribing; $2 per share October 1, 1864; $2 per share November 1, 1864; $3 per share December 1, 1864.

The object of the Directors is to render the company a great public benefit, and to divide its advantages among a large number of individuals; they have therefore refused several offers from speculators to take large amounts of stock, and until the 1st day of October next have limited the number of shares that may be subscribed by any person to one hundred.

The Company is now prepared to deliver coal to subscribers at $7·50 per ton. Subscriptions for a limited number of shares of stock can be made at the office, No. 54½ S. SIXTH Street, and orders for coal obtained.

REPORT OF COMMITTEE OF SUBSCRIBERS.

The undersigned, pursuant to appointment, proceeded on Tuesday, July 2, to Pottsville, and early the following day commenced the inspection of the colliery, &c., the property this company proposes to purchase.

They respectfully submit the following report as the result of their careful investigation:—

First—The coal is of good quality generally, and much of it is very superior.

Second—There is an inexhaustible quantity of coal in the tract, for the term of the lease at least. In fact we are assured, with our utmost capacity for mining, exceeding the largest quantity proposed to take out annually from this colliery, only an impression would be made upon the vast amount of coal contained in this tract of land.

Third—The facilities for mining and market are very good, there appearing all the machinery, &c., necessary for expeditious mining. The property being the nearest to Pottsville and the railroad [illegible].

The new slope you have so frequently heard alluded to is a very superior one, and is now in process of being finished, and which is expected to be in successful operation very soon. A portion of your committee visited other collieries in order to obtain sufficient knowledge for proper comparison. The result of this branch of their labor is: they did not find any coal tract on sale or lease that presented the same advantages for our purposes as this. Some were undeveloped, others would require immense sums of money to restore their working capacity, which, at the high price of material and labor, would probably exceed the cost of this, with the uncertainty of the [illegible] of this colliery now in complete working order.

It may not be improper to state, the royalty or rent of this colliery is only about two-thirds the cost of nearly all the collieries in the Schuylkill region, being 25 cents against 30 or 35 cents, and in the present lease of the Girard lands may reach as high as 50 to 60 cents per ton, whilst the proximity of these mines to a market and the superior facilities for getting there greatly enhances the value of this colliery.

WM. S. TORR,
WM. M. UHLER,
WM. A. ROLIN,
E. M. JONES,
CHAS. T. MATHEYS.

PHILADELPHIA, August 10, 1864. 9-23-1m

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1864.

SPIRIT OF THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Leading Editorials from the New York Papers This Morning.

THE GRANDEUR OF THE STRUGGLE.

From the Times.

The London *Times* has well remarked "that since the days of ancient Rome no question so important has been submitted to popular decision" as that which will be submitted to the people of the North at the coming election. It is two thousand years at least since the fall of an empire has been decided at the ballot-box, but never before, in the whole history of the world, has the entire male population of any country been called upon to fix their national destiny by their suffrages. In Greece and Rome none but a slaveholding minority voted, no matter how momentous the crisis in public affairs. We are about to furnish the first example of the deliberate and orderly submission to the judgment of the whole of a free and equal community, of the most important of all worldly questions—the rank to be occupied by a whole people among civilized nations—the shape and complexion of their Government for ages to come.

And this is not all. We are not about to decide simply our own fate. If this were the case, our decision, after all, might be to lookers-on but a small matter. We are about to test the value of certain political principles, on the soundness or unsoundness of which the future condition of most civilized countries will mainly depend. If we now give way, we acknowledge that the South has been right in its proclamation of the failure of democratic government; that its desire to escape from fellowship with us has been reasonable and just; that its ability to maintain its independence is plain; that "free society," as found among us, is a failure and a cheat.

These we know are trite truths to most intelligent men. We often say amongst ourselves that we are "the last hope of free institutions," and that if we give way in our contest, the cause of popular government is lost. But there are very few of us who lay these truths to heart. We are all so absorbed in the paltrier incidents of the struggle, and in its paltrier consequences, in the comparative merits of the two men, Lincoln and McClellan, in the effect peace or war is likely to have on stocks, dry goods, or gold, that we rarely think seriously of the real breadth and vastness of the results of the work in which we are engaged.

We would have every man, when he goes to the polls in November, remember that it is neither for "Little Mac" nor for "Old Abe" he is really voting, but to decide whether twenty-four millions out of a population of thirty millions have not the courage and brains to uphold a popular government against the efforts of the other six millions to break it down; whether the great principle of the brotherhood of the human race, of the right of weakness to protection and to justice, promulgated by the Author of Christianity, has or has not any real value as the basis of a political organization; whether God really made the world to be forever the scene of the tyranny and violence of the few, and the tame submission and stupidity of the many—whether, in short, the hopes of the thousands who from age to age have died for liberty were merely idle dreams, or real previsions of "the good time coming." There were great questions, in short, submitted to the bloody arbitrament of the sword at Pharsalia, at Tours, at Waterloo, and at Solferino, but they all sink into insignificance compared with that on which each man will pass who drops his ballot into the box on the 8th of November next.

THE OCTOBER ELECTIONS.

From the Tribune.

The great central States of Pennsylvania, Ohio, and Indiana hold elections in October, at which each of them will choose Representatives in the next Congress and the whole or a major portion of its next Legislature. Indiana elects this year a Governor also; the others elected Governors last year for terms of two and three years respectively. New Jersey, Iowa, and perhaps one or two other States, formerly held elections in October, but have severally changed to the day fixed by Congress for the general choice of Presidential electors—the Tuesday succeeding the first Monday in November—which falls this year on the 8th. The October elections aforesaid occur on the second Tuesday, which falls this year on the 11th.

Very great importance is naturally attached to the October elections. Occurring just four weeks before the Presidential, and in States which have usually decided our Presidential contests, their results are apt to be regarded as premonitory of the more important issue. That is to say:—When the three States go decidedly the same way in October, it is generally presumed that the party which carries them will almost certainly elect its President; if two of them go decidedly one way, it is presumed that the party so favored has the better chance in November; while, if one goes each way and the third is equally divided, it is currently believed that the Presidential contest will be very close and of dubious issue.

These popular calculations were based on the state of things which no longer exists—wherein the States now in revolt were expected to vote nearly solid for the Democratic National ticket. This year, if we exclude the States which are or have been in rebellion, there are but 231 votes to be cast, whereof 117 are a majority; so that Fremont, who received 114 votes in 1856, would have been almost elected in the now loyal States, though both Pennsylvania and Indiana were against him. If the results of the late elections afford any criterion, Lincoln and Johnson are morally certain of the following votes outside of the contested Middle States:—

Maine	7	Ohio	21
New Hampshire	5	Michigan	8
Massachusetts	12	Wisconsin	8
Rhode Island	4	Minnesota	4
Connecticut	6	Iowa	8
Vermont	5	Kansas	3
New York	33	California	5
Delaware	3	Oregon	3
Maryland	7	West Virginia	5

Total.......117, or 30 more than a majority.

Still, a decided triumph of the Opposition in all the October elections would so inspirit and animate them as to render the Presidential contest thenceforth most vehement, and cast some doubt over the result; for the speakers and writers on that side would plausibly say:—"If we could carry these States, why not New York, Connecticut, Michigan, Delaware, and California, giving us, with New Jersey, Kentucky, and Missouri, a clear majority."

Let us consider, then, the aspects of the pending October elections:—

PENNSYLVANIA.—This State elects no officer this year by general ticket, so that it may be difficult to collect her verdict from the results as they may transpire. But it is well known that, in 1862, she chose to Congress twelve members of either party—two of the Republicans (Messrs. Hale and Tracy) being elected, over the regular Republican candidates, mainly by Democratic votes; while one of the Democrats (Joseph Baily) was, in like manner, chosen by Republican votes over the regular Democratic candidate. At that election the Democrats had 3524 majority on the State ticket (Auditor-General) in a total of [illegible] votes. The aggregate poll of the State, at her most recent elections, was as follows:—

	Repub. Union.		Democratic.	
1860—Oct., Gov.	Curtin	262,3[illegible]	Foster	[illegible]
" Nov., Pres't	Lincoln	268,030	Fusion	[illegible]
1861—Only Legislature chosen. Republican majority.				
1862—Oct., Aud.	Cochrane	215,616	Slenker	219,140
1863—Oct., Gov.	Curtin	269,506	Woodward	254,171

A great many soldiers last year came home to vote, nearly all of whom voted for Curtin. They now vote in the field, and it is claimed that a majority will there vote for McClellan! We do not believe it, but the result will show.

—The rival candidates for Congress, with the vote of their respective districts in 1862, are as follows:—

	Unionist.	Vote in 1862.	Democratic.	Vote, 1862.
I.	John M. Butler	6,373	*S. J. Randall	7,[illegible]
II.	*Charles O'Neill	8,614	W. M. Reilly	6,980
III.	*Leonard Myers	8,2[illegible]	C. Buckwalter	8,211
IV.	*William D. Kelley	9,549	George Northrop	8,11[illegible]
V.	*M. Russell Thayer	[illegible]	Henry P. Ross	[illegible]
VI.	George Bullock	[illegible]	*John D. Stiles	11,[illegible]
VII.	*John M. Broomall	[illegible]	[illegible]	6,41[illegible]
VIII.	Wm. M. Hiester	[illegible]	*Syd. E. Ancona	10,[illegible]
IX.	*Thaddeus Stevens	11,314	[illegible]	6,[illegible]
X.	Howell Fisher	8,[illegible]	*Myer Strouse	9,[illegible]
XI.	James L. Selfridge	[illegible]	*Philip Johnson	11,[illegible]
XII.	Wm. W. Ketcham	9,241	*Chas. Denison	11,[illegible]
XIII.	Ulysses S. Mercur	9,4[illegible]	[illegible]	7,80[illegible]
XIV.	*Geo. F. Miller	10,100	*Wm. H. Miller	10,6[illegible]
XV.	*Joseph Bailey	[illegible]	A. Glossbrenner	12,[illegible]
XVI.	Wm. H. Koontz	10,4[illegible]	*Alex. H. Coffroth	10,[illegible]
XVII.	Abraham A. Barker	7,[illegible]	Robt. L. Johnson	8,[illegible]
XVIII.	Stephen F. Wilson	9,5[illegible]	[illegible]	8,8[illegible]
XIX.	*Glenni W. Scofield	9,[illegible]	William Bigler	9,[illegible]
XX.	*Amos Myers	12,[illegible]	[illegible]	11,5[illegible]
XXI.	Smith Fuller	10,[illegible]	*John L. Dawson	10,[illegible]
XXII.	*Jas. K. Moorhead	[illegible]	Jas. H. Hopkins	5,[illegible]
XXIII.	*Thomas Williams	[illegible]	[illegible]	7,[illegible]
XXIV.	Geo. V. Lawrence	9,547	*Jesse R. Lazear	9,[illegible]
	Total	240,318		[illegible]

* Members of the present House.

† In these districts, the contest for Congress in '62 having been independent of politics, we give the vote for Auditor instead.

‡ Messrs. Baily (War Democrat) and Glossbrenner (regular Democrat) were rival candidates in '62, as now. Baily received the Republican vote, and was elected by 11,[illegible] votes to 9,746. The vote in the above table is that for State Auditor.

OHIO (formerly preponderantly a Whig State) and has been usually Republican since the formation of that party in 1854. In 1862, she went wrong, choosing *fourteen* "Democrats" to *five* "Republicans" to Congress, by an aggregate majority of 6717. Last year, she went heavily against the "Peace" party, but more especially against Vallandigham, their candidate for Governor—61,920 on the home and 39,179 on the absent soldiers' vote—total 101,099. It is not likely that so large a majority will soon again be given by her for any party. Her aggregate vote at the recent elections has been as follows:—

	Republican Union.		Democrat.	
1860 Oct.	Judge—Brinckerhoff	[illegible]	Smith	[illegible]
" Nov.	President—Lincoln	231,610	All others	210,8[illegible]
1861 Oct.	Governor—Tod	[illegible]	Jewett	151,794
1862 Oct.	Secretary—Kennon	178,755	Armstrong	184,332
1863 Oct.	Governor—Brough	288,[illegible]	Vallandigham	18[illegible]

The candidates for Congress in the several districts, with the vote of those districts respectively in 1862, are as follows:—

Dists.	Union.	Vote in '62.	Dem.	Vote in '62.
I.	Benj. Eggleston	6,418	Geo. E. Pugh	7,541
II.	R. B. Hayes	7,081	Jos. C. Butler	7,2[illegible]
III.	*Robt. C. Schenck	[illegible]	David A. Houk	11,779
IV.	Wm. Lawrence	[illegible]	*J. F. McKinney	9,2[illegible]
V.	[illegible] B. Walker	[illegible]	*F. C. Le Blond	10,[illegible]
VI.	R. W. Clarke	[illegible]	*Chil. A. White	10,0[illegible]
VII.	Sam. Shellabarger	[illegible]	*Sam. S. [illegible]	10,[illegible]
VIII.	Jas. R. Hubbell	8,642	*Wm. Johnson	[illegible]
IX.	Ralph P. Buckland	10,[illegible]	*Warr'n P. Noble	11,7[illegible]
X.	*James M. Ashley	12,[illegible]	*Amos. [illegible]	7,7[illegible]
XI.	Henry S. Bundy	8,292	*W. A. Hutchins	8,6[illegible]
XII.	Job E. Stevenson	[illegible]	*Wm. E. Finck	1[illegible]
XIII.	Columbus Delano	[illegible]	Charles Follett	1[illegible]
XIV.	Martin Welker	10,45[illegible]	*George Bliss	10,4[illegible]
XV.	T. A. Plants	9,1[illegible]	*James R. Morris	10,[illegible]
XVI.	*John A. Bingham	[illegible]	*Jos. W. White	11,2[illegible]
XVII.	*Eph. R. Eckley	10,0[illegible]	J. H. Wallace	[illegible]
XVIII.	*R. P. Spalding	[illegible]	Jep. H. Wade	4,1[illegible]
XIX.	*James A. Garfield	13,2[illegible]	Halsey H. Moses	6,7[illegible]
	Total	177,379		184,1[illegible]

Opposition majority on Congress.......6,717

* Members of the present House.

† Three candidates running for Congress in this District, we are obliged to give the vote on the State ticket.

We guess there will be some beneficent changes in the delegation from this State. Let the returns show that we are not mistaken in our calculation.

Indiana is the arena of a desperate and doubtful contest. She must have more than thirty thousand of her legal voters in camp to-day, whereof we are confident that less than two thousand are Copperheads—and none of them are allowed to vote, save at the poll of their respective homes, where not one-tenth of them can be at their State election. From this distance, it looks as if the odds were greatly against our side; but Governor Morton and other Union candidates, especially those for Congress, are making a gallant canvass, and are hopeful of good results. Could her soldiers vote, we should have no fear as to Indiana, though she went heavily wrong in 1862. Her aggregate vote at her recent elections is as follows:—

1860. Oct. Gov.	Lane	136,725	Hendricks	126,968
" Nov. Pres.	Lincoln	139,033	All others	136,119
1861. No election except (possibly) for local officers.				
1862. Oct. Sec.	Peele	118,517	Athon	128,160
1863. Election for local officers only—Union gain.				

The rival candidates for Congress now, and the vote of their respective districts at the last election, (1862,) are as follows:—

Dist.	Repub. Un.	Vote.	Democrat.	Vote.
I.	Cyrus M. Allen	9,583	Wm. H. Niblack	11,941
II.	William W. Curry	9,211	Michael C. Kerr	10,911
III.	Ralph Hill	10,114	*H. W. Harrington	11,521
IV.	John H. Farquhar	7,391	George Berry	10,386
V.	*George W. Julian	9,272	James Brown	7,414
VI.	*Ebenezer Dumont	11,525	George H. Smith	10,954
VII.	H. D. Washburne	9,978	*D. W. Voorhees	12,457
VIII.	*Godlove S. Orth	12,062	James F. Harney	11,181
IX.	*Schuyler Colfax	14,775	David Turpie	14,546
X.	Jos. H. Defrees	11,817	*J. K. Edgerton	12,353
XI.	Thos. N. Stilwell	12,218	*J. F. McDowell	13,142
	Total Vote	116,646		127,371

Democratic majority.........10,725.

*Members of the present House.

Our readers have thus placed before them the means of judging fairly the results of the pending October election, and justly estimating their Presidential significance. Let them save this article for comparison with the returns as they shall be received, and they will be armed against all efforts, whether on one side or the other, to mislead them with regard to the nature and bearing of those results.

—The lime-light has superseded all others in the British Channel fleet.

—A new cathedral, calculated to cost £20,000, is to be erected in Tasmania.

—The Council of State of France has sanctioned a pension of 20,000f. to the widow of the Duke of Malakoff.

—One of Nelson's old seamen died lately in England in his eighty-eighth year. His name was James Strachan.

—The Emperor of the French has given decorations of the Legion of Honor to all the persons of the suite of the King of Spain.

—From Florence the death is announced of the Baron D'Hautecourt, a graceful writer, who has published several excellent novels.

—The *Phaeton*, British screw frigate, lately anchored at Fortress Monroe, has been ordered to Vera Cruz, to relieve the *Liverpool*, which has been badly damaged there.

—The difficulties which had arisen between Turkey and Montenegro, in reference to the frontier, have been satisfactorily arranged by a mixed commission.

—The accounts from Caprera are that Garibaldi continues in a very delicate state of health. He can only walk about with the assistance of crutches.

—Amongst the tourists in Switzerland are the Queen of Holland and the Duke de Nemours. The weather has not been propitious for great expeditions, and the Alpine clubs have done but little.

—The Minister of War at Rome has just published, for the first time, a Pontifical army list. General Lamoriciere will be, no doubt, much astonished to learn that he figures in it as commander-in-chief of the Pontifical army.

—A band of brigands, under a peasant chief named Korelles, escaped about a fortnight ago from the northern part of Eubœa, in Greece, and crossed over into Turkey, where they hope to take a share in the profits of a rich cotton crop.

—Nine soldiers, implicated in a robbery of Government clothing at Woolwich, have been found guilty and sentenced to imprisonment and hard labor for various terms, ranging from fifty-six to one hundred and twelve days.

—The second session of the Catholic Congress of Belgium was opened at Malines on the 29th, when about four thousand persons were present, including the notabilities of the Belgian Catholic party, with distinguished persons from various countries in Europe.

—To a collection lately made at all the Paris churches for burnt-out families of Limoges, Prince Napoleon forwarded for self and wife two thousand francs, and Baron Rothschild ten thousand francs. The Emperor has authorized a lottery, with a capital of five million francs, for the benefit of the unfortunates at Limoges.

—The engagements for the great prize of Paris, to be run for in the year 1866, are now closed. There are 94 horses entered. There were 83 entered for the year 1863, and 126 for the year 1864. There are 142 horses entered for the year 1865. There are 53 French horses and 41 English entered for the year 1866.

—During the year ending March 31, 1864, the navy of England has cost £457,979 for the building of new ships in the Government dockyards. Other vessels built on contract cost £535,281. The expenditure on ships and vessels fitting out and refitting, repairs and maintenance, brings the whole outlay up to £2,848,397.

—A letter from Naples of the 24th states that a fatal accident took place on the previous evening at the theatre of the Villa Nazionale, during the representation of the ballet of the *Landing at Marsala*. The Garibaldians had to attack the enemy with a fire of musketry, and by some accident, one of the guns being loaded with ball, a man who formed part of the Bourbonian detachment was killed.

EDWARD P. KELLY,

JOHN KELLY,

TAILORS,

No. 612 CHESNUT STREET,

Have received their FALL STYLES, and a large stock of FALL and WINTER GOODS, including choice AMERICAN GOODS, all bought before the rise in prices, which they will make up in the best styles at moderate prices.

TERMS—NET CASH. 9-17-1m

LOOKING-GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORY.

WM. H. MORGAN,

No. 298 N. NINTH STREET,

Gilt Oval Photograph Frames

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FURNITURE.

Having bought most of my materials before the late great rise, I am enabled to sell my stock of

FIRST-CLASS FURNITURE

At a small advance on old prices.

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9-10-3m No. 121 S. ELEVENTH STREET.

TO THE BUSINESS MEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

GRAND MASS MEETING OF THE MERCANTILE UNION CLUB.

THE MERCANTILE UNION CLUB OF PHILADELPHIA,

Invite the Business Men without distinction of Party who desire to show their loyalty to the Government and their purpose of aiding in the effectual suppression of the Rebellion, by sustaining the present

NATIONAL ADMINISTRATION,

TO ASSEMBLE IN

CONCERT HALL,

ON THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 29th,

At Eight O'clock.

THE MEETING WILL BE ADDRESSED BY

A. G. CATTELL,
GEORGE L. BUZBY,
FREDERICK FRAILEY,
MORTON McMICHAEL,
DANIEL DOUGHERTY,

AND OTHERS.

BY ORDER OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE.

The undersigned invite their business friends to unite with them in responding to the above call in furtherance of the cause of our country:—

E. C. Knight & Co.,
E. G. James,
E. A. Souder & Co.,
Cope Brothers,
Wm. C. Kent,
A. G. Cattell & Co.,
Henry C. Carey,
Thos. Richardson & Co.,
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James S. Orne,
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Billings, Roop & Co.,
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J. Gillingham Fell,
Buzby & Co.,
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Morris L. Hallowell,
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J. B. McCreary,
Reynolds, Howell & Reiff,
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John Price Wetherill,
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Laing & Maginnis,
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Coates Walton,
James Barratt,
Chas. G. Wightman & Co.,
Joseph Medara & Co.,
S. & G. W. Townsend,
Shortz & Gardner,
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Joel J. Bailey & Co.,
F. A. Hoyt & Bro.,
Smith, [illegible] & Co.,
Watson & Janney,
White & Pechin,
[illegible] & Schrenk,
Theodore Biles & Co.,
Beyer & Moffley,
Robert D. Work,
E. A. Hunsicker,
L. C. Madeira,
Samuel E. Stokes,
J. C. Curran,
Graff & Watkin,
Samuel Spang & Son,
J. T. Steel,
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Aldrich & Yerkes,
Samuel Hecht,
Haughton, Renshaw & Williams,
Edward Baines,
D. L. Tingley,
Samuel Bergstresser,
George Keck,
Smith & Shoemaker,
Miller & Hutchinson,
Geo. Deft. Keim,
Jacob Y. Fine,
Charles Young,
Samuel Fox,
W. P. Atkinson,
George H. Kerfoot,
Edward Siter,
Samuel A. Wurtz,
W. G. Rentz,
Aug. B. Shipley,
Henry Buddy,
W. Y. Colladay,
James S. Fry,
Charles A. Miller,
H. B. Benners,
Edward H. Hunt,
H. W. Gray,
Charles Weston,
John M. Ford,
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Thomas L. Lawson,
John L. Lawson,
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[illegible] & Hopkins,
M. Brooks Son & Co.,
W. & H. R. Raiguel,
[illegible]
[illegible] & Bro.,
Thomas Birch & Son,
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Joshua B. Lee & Co.,
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Biddle, Gill & Co.,
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Ellwood Johnson,
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C. H. Duhring,
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N. [illegible],
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SILK AND DRY GOODS JOBBERS.

FALL, 1864. STOCK NOW IN STORE. FALL, 1864.

EDMUND YARD & CO.,

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IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF

SILKS AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
SHAWLS,
LINENS, AND
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LARGE AND HANDSOME STOCK OF DRESS GOODS.

FULL LINE OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

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BRUNER'S AND OTHER MAKES.

EXTRAORDINARY BARGAINS IN

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FURNISHING AND DOMESTIC GOODS,

Comprising the largest and choicest display yet offered at Retail,

AND AT PRICES BELOW THE CORRESPONDING REDUCED VALUE OF GOLD.

FRENCH POPLINS,
MERINOES,
ALPACAS,
WOOL DE LAINES &c.,
VERY CHEAP.

We have received at a great sacrifice a large Stock of Medium-priced

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A Job Lot of

AMERICAN DELAINES AND PRINTS,

Which we shall offer very low, and are well worth the attention of buyers.

J. COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

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EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
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VEILS,
HANDKERCHIEFS,

E. M. NEEDLES.

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RUN NO RISK!!!—

We refund the money, if desired, for every lot of Shirts which fail in any respect.

FINE SHIRTS,

CUT LENGTHWISE OF MUSLIN.

Made of New York Mills Muslin, and very fine Linen Bosoms. Only $4·75. Usual price $6·00.

Williamsville Mills Muslin, and fine Linen Bosoms, Only $4·50. Usual price $5·50.

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SMITH & JACOBS,

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GRAND OPENING

OF THE NEW AND MAGNIFICENT STORE OF

JOHN LOUTEY & CO.,

No. 26 S. EIGHTH STREET,

ON

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26,

Where will be found a most beautiful assortment of

DRY GOODS,

CLOAKS, AND SHAWLS,

IN THE CITY.

We have just Opened

1000 Pieces SILKS, PLAIN AND FANCY.

500 Pieces MERINOES, PLAIN AND FIGURED.

250 Pieces FRENCH POPLIN, REP AND FIGURED.

300 Pieces WOOL DE LAINE, Double and Single Width, Plain and Figured.

150 Pieces MOHAIR ALPACA, Plain and Figured.

100 Pieces ENGLISH MERINOES,

Also a large Stock of Fancy and Staple

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CELEBRATED

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EVERY SKIRT WARRANTED AND KEPT IN ORDER SIX MONTHS, FREE OF CHARGE.

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NONE GENUINE UNLESS OUR NAME AND NUMBER IS STAMPED UPON THE WAISTBAND.

EXTRA LENGTH SKIRTS, and with any size waist, made to order at the shortest notice.

OLD SKIRTS MADE OVER AND REPAIRED, Equal to New.

MISSES AND CHILDREN'S SKIRTS, of all sizes and styles, constantly on hand. 9-21-1m

628 HOOP SKIRTS 628

Manufactory, No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth street, Philadelphia.

Wholesale and Retail.

The most complete assortment of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop Skirts in the city, in every respect first-class, which for style, finish, durability, and cheapness, have no equal in the market.

Skirts made to order, altered, and repaired.

?-1y WM. T. HOPKINS.

CARPETS, MATTINGS, OIL CLOTHS AND Window Shades, from New York Auction sales, (slightly wet.)—Magnificent Brussels, ½ wide, $1·25, $1·37½, $1·50 and $1·75; Imitation Brussels, (painted,) ¾ wide, 70, 80 and 90 cents; 5-4, 8-4 and 12-4 at proportionate prices; Imperial Carpets, $1·37 to $1·75 per yard; Ingrain, from 50 cents to $1·12½; Venetian, Rag, and Hemp, from 37½ to 75 cents per yard; Mattings, the largest assortment ever offered in Philadelphia, from 37½ to 75 cents a yard, at the New York Auction Sales Depot, (formerly Stethlow's,) No. 147 S. SECOND Street, first door above Walnut, opposite Corn Exchange.

1??-3m

DRESS GOODS AT REDUCED PRICES,

From the late Auction Sales in New York and Philadelphia.

PARIS POPLINS, CHOICE SHADES.................$1.90
SOLID CHECK POPLINS.................$1.00
DOUBLE WIDTH PLAID VALENCIA.......75 Cents.
FRENCH MERINOES IN CHOICE SHADES......$1.75
PARIS MOUSSELINE DE LAINES, in Blacks and Colors.
ALL-WOOL DOUBLE WIDTH CASHMERE.
UNION CASHMERE.

10,000 Yards SAXONY DRESS GOODS, Ranging from 40 cents, upwards.

OURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,

Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND STREET

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BLANKETS.

HOUSEKEEPERS, TAKE NOTICE.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,

FORMERLY COWPERTHWAIT & CO.,

N.W. Corner EIGHTH and MARKET Streets,

Are now offering the largest stock of Blankets to be found in this city, at moderate prices.

BERTH BLANKETS,
CRIB BLANKETS,
CRADLE BLANKETS,
BED BLANKETS, all Sizes.

To dealers we offer the best assortment of all the leading makes. [9-27-tuths-1m

Buy Early and Save the Advance.

CLOAK AND MANTILLA Manufactory, and Shawl Emporium,

N. W. Corner ARCH and TENTH STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

S. WELSH & CO.,

Where you can see a Splendid Assortment of the

CHOICEST NOVELTIES,

Where you can get the best Manufactured Garments, and where you can procure the

GENUINE WATER-PROOF CLOAKS,

At the

LOWEST PRICES.

Ladies will find it to their interest to purchase their Cloaks and Shawls at this Establishment.

9-20-tuths-2m S. WELSH & CO.

MUSLINS OF EVERY GRADE AT PRICES which we warrant as low, or lower, than they can possibly be bought. We are selling a good Shirting, ¾ wide, for 31 cents per yard; ⅞ wide, 37½ cents; 4-4 wide, 50 cents. New York Mills, Williamsville, Wamsutta, &c., at lowest prices. All the best makes of Heavy and Fine Sheetings in 1¾ yard wide, 2¼ yard, 2 yards, 2½, 2¾, 2¾, and 3 yards wide. Table Linens for $1·25 per yard; very fine Table Linens in great variety: Linen Sheetings, all qualities: Toweling, Nursery Diaper, Napkins, Shirting, and Pillow Linens, &c.

BLANKETS.—Our Blankets were bought last year. We are selling a good Blanket at $7 per pair; on fine Blankets we can save the purchaser $5 per pair. Good Comfortables, $6. Marseilles Quilts, $6·50 each. We are selling very fine Marseilles Quilt, that now costs $30, subject to discolorment, from lying, for $15: this is one of the greatest bargains we have sold. Green Baize and Flannels of all kinds. R. D. & W. H. PENNELL, No. 1021 MARKET Street, below Eleventh. 9-27-tuths-3t

SOLDIERS' ORPHANS.—THE ARRANGEments for the education and maintenance of the destitute Orphans of the Soldiers and Sailors of the State, under the act relating to the subject being now sufficiently completed to enable the undersigned to receive applications, notice is hereby given that blank forms of application, with the necessary instructions, have been deposited with the following gentlemen, from whom the relatives or friends of the orphans can obtain them.

When the application and statement in each case shall be properly filled and sworn to, and certified by the Board of Common School Directors of the District in which the orphan resides, it is to be returned to the gentleman from whom it was received, or to some other member of the County Superintending Committee, by whom it will be forwarded to the undersigned.

In a short time after the receipt of the application by the undersigned, if it be in due form, and the orphan be entitled to the benefits of the act, an order for the admission to the proper school will be sent by mail to the mother, or other applying relative or friend, with necessary instructions.

It is expected that the schools selected for these orphans will be ready for their reception during the month of October. Their friends will therefore take the necessary steps and have them ready for admission by the 1st of November at the latest.

The State will provide clothing, boarding, washing, mending, instruction books, &c., for the orphans while in the schools provided for them, but the relatives or friends are expected to send them thither without cost to the State, and also to send with them, in as good order as possible, such clothing as they may then have, to be worn till others can be provided for them.

The following is the list of gentlemen to whom applications can be made:—

Adams	county.	George McClellan, Gettysburg.
Allegheny	"	F. R. Brunot, Pittsburg.
Armstrong	"	Colonel J. B. Finley, Kittanning.
Beaver	"	Michael Weyand, Beaver.
Bedford	"	J. Lingenfelter, Bedford.
Berks	"	Hon. Wm. Heister, Reading.
Blair	"	Hon. Sam'l S. Blair, Hollidaysburg.
Bradford	"	B. S. Russel, Towanda.
Bucks	"	J. D. Mendenhall, Doylestown.
Butler	"	John H. Negley, Butler.
Cambria	"	Edward Shoemaker, Ebensburg.
Carbon	"	M. M. Dimmick, Mauch Chunk.
Cameron	"	Edward Vosburg, Shippen.
Centre	"	Hon. Samuel Linn, Bellefonte.
Chester	"	Addison May, West Chester.
Clarion	"	Hon. —— Campbell, Clarion.
Clearfield	"	James B. Graham, Clearfield.
Clinton	"	L. A. Mackey, Lock Haven.
Columbia	"	Robert F. Clark, Rohrsburg.
Crawford	"	John Reynolds, Meadville.
Cumberland	"	Thomas Paxton, Carlisle.
Dauphin	"	Dr. George Bailey, Harrisburg.
Delaware	"	Isaac Haldeman, Chester.
Elk	"	Henry Souther, Ridgway.
Erie	"	Jonas Gunnison, Erie.
Fayette	"	John K. Ewing, Uniontown.
Forest	"	George W. Rose, Marionville.
Franklin	"	Hon. James Black, Chambersburg.
Fulton	"	M. Kasar King, McConnellsburg.
Greene	"	Prof. M. E. Garrison, Waynesburg.
Huntingdon	"	Wm. E. Orbison, Huntington.
Indiana	"	Robert C. Taylor, Indiana.
Jefferson	"	Isaac G. Gordon, Brookville.
Juniata	"	Edwin Sutton, McAlisterville.
Lancaster	"	Daniel Heitshu, Lancaster.
Lawrence	"	D. Morris, New Castle.
Lebanon	"	George Atkins, Lebanon.
Lehigh	"	E. J. Saeger, Allentown.
Luzerne	"	Stewart Pearce, Wilkesbarre.
Lycoming	"	Abraham Updegraff, Williamsport.
McKean	"	Hon. Byron D. Hamlin, Smethport.
Mercer	"	John R. Hanna, Mercer.
Mifflin	"	Andrew Reed, Lewistown.
Monroe	"	Wm. Davis, Stroudsburg.
Montgomery	"	B. M. Boyer, Norristown.
Montour	"	Gideon Shoop, Danville.
Northampton	"	Rev. John Vanderveer, Easton.
Northumberland	"	Wm. J. Greenough, Sunbury.
Perry	"	Hon. B. F. Junkin, Bloomfield.
Pike	"	[illegible], Milford.
Potter	"	John M. Hamilton, Coudersport.
Schuylkill	"	Hon. E. O. Parry, Pottsville.
Snyder	"	Col. Wm. F. Wagenseller, Selinsgrove.
Somerset	"	[illegible]
Sullivan	"	Walter Spencer, Laporte.
Susquehanna	"	L. F. Fitch, Montrose.
Tioga	"	Thomas Allen, Wellsboro.
Union	"	Captain John Owens, Lewisburg.
Venango	"	E. E. Lytle, Franklin.
Warren	"	Hon. Lewis Arnett.
Washington	"	James C. Acheson, Washington.
Wayne	"	B. B. Smith, Honesdale.
Westmoreland	"	Jno. Armstrong, Jr., Greensburg.
Wyoming	"	R. M. Osterhout, Tunkhannock.
York	"	Henry L. Fisher, York.
Philadelphia	"	Henry Hallowell, Secretary, Board of Controllers, Athenæum Buildings.

THOMAS H. BURROWES,
Superintendent of Soldiers' Orphans.

Lancaster, September 16, 1864. 9-21-6t

FLAGS! FLAGS!!

CAMPAIGN FLAGS,

BUNTING, AND SILK,

OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ALSO,

SWORDS,
SASHES,
BELTS.

Together with a full assortment of

MILITARY GOODS.

EVANS & HASSALL,

9-12-1m No. 418 ARCH STREET.

JOHN CRUMP,

CARPENTER AND BUILDER,

No. 213 LODGE STREET.

A large force of building mechanics of all branches always on hand. ap4-wim6m

FINANCIAL.

GOLD, GOLD, GOLD,

SILVER AND BANK NOTES

WANTED.

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

au1-tf No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

CLARKSON & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 121 S. THIRD STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

Government Securities of all Issues Purchased and for Sale. Stocks, Bonds, and Gold Bought and Sold on Commission.

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Collections Promptly Made. fe5-tf

SMITH & RANDOLPH,

No. 16 S. THIRD STREET,

BANKERS AND BROKERS.

Specie, Stocks, Quartermasters' Vouchers and Checks, and all Government Securities Bought and Sold. [mh12

NEW LOAN. NEW LOAN.

U. S. 10-40s.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

OFFER FOR SALE THE

NEW GOVERNMENT LOAN,

BEARING FIVE PER CENT. INTEREST IN COIN, redeemable any time after TEN YEARS, at the pleasure of the Government, and payable FORTY YEARS after date.

BOTH COUPON AND REGISTERED BONDS are issued for this Loan, of same denomination as the 5-20s. The interest on $50s and $100s payable yearly; on all other denominations, half yearly. The 10-40 bonds are dated March 1, 1864. The half-yearly interest falling due September 1 and March 1 of each year; until 1st September, the accrued interest from 1st of March is required to be paid by purchasers in COIN or in LEGAL CURRENCY, adding fifty per cent. for premium, until further notice.

ALL OTHER GOVERNMENT SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

mh29-tf No. 114 S. THIRD STREET.

FREDK. STEEL & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 30 S. THIRD STREET,

BUY AND SELL

GOLD, SILVER, AND GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

STOCKS

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION. [3-14

STOCKS AND SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD

ON COMMISSION,

DE HAVEN & BROTHER,

2-8 No. 20 S. THIRD STREET.

UNITED STATES

7-30 LOAN.

The Secretary of the Treasury gives notice that subscriptions will be received for Coupon Treasury Notes, payable three years from August 15, 1864, with semi-annual interest at the rate of seven and three-tenths per cent. per annum,—principal and interest both to be paid in lawful money.

These notes will be convertible at the option of the holder, at maturity, into six per cent. gold-bearing bonds, payable not less than five nor more than twenty years from their date, as the Government may elect. They will be issued in denominations of $50, $100, $500, $1000, and $5000, and all subscriptions must be for fifty dollars or some multiple of fifty dollars.

As the notes draw interest from August 15, persons making deposits subsequent to that date must pay the interest accrued from date of note to date of deposit.

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES OF THIS LOAN.

It is a NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK, offering a higher rate of interest than any other, and *the best security*. Any savings bank which pays its depositors in United States Notes considers that it is paying in the best circulating medium of the country, and it *cannot* pay in anything better, for its own assets are either in Government securities or in notes or bonds payable in Government paper.

CONVERTIBLE INTO A SIX PER CENT. 5-20 GOLD BOND.

In addition to the very liberal interest on the notes for three years, this privilege of conversion is now worth about three per cent. per annum, for the current rate for 5-20 Bonds is not less than *nine per cent. premium*, and before the war the premium on six per cent. United States Stocks was over twenty per cent. It will be seen that the actual profit on this loan, at the present market rate, is not less than ten per cent. per annum.

ITS EXEMPTION FROM STATE OR MUNICIPAL TAXATION.

But aside from all the advantages we have enumerated, a special Act of Congress *exempts all bonds and Treasury notes from local taxation*. On the average, this exemption is worth about two per cent. per annum, according to the rate of taxation in various parts of the country.

It is believed that no securities offer so great inducements to lenders as those issued by the Government. In all other forms of indebtedness, the faith or ability of private parties, or stock companies, or separate communities, only, is pledged for payment, while the whole property of the country is held to secure the discharge of all the obligations of the United States.

Up to the 24th of September, the subscriptions to this loan amounted to over

$10,000,000.

SUBSCRIPTIONS WILL BE RECEIVED by the Treasurer of the United States, at Washington, the several Assistant Treasurers and designated Depositaries, and by the

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
FOURTH NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, PA.,

By all National Banks which are depositaries of public money; and [9-20-12t]

ALL RESPECTABLE BANKS AND BANKERS

Throughout the country will give further information and AFFORD EVERY FACILITY TO SUBSCRIBERS.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS. —The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock, that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to all vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition," or Copper Paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
mh11-tf Delaware avenue, above Laurel street.

NEW LOAN OF 1881.

THE BALANCE OF THE

$75,000,000 LOAN

Having this day been awarded, and our bids proving successful, we are prepared to sell to customers at once in large or small sums, any amount of this most desirable

GOLD SIX PER CENT. LOAN

AT THE MARKET PRICE.

We have always considered these 1881 BONDS as the

BEST LOAN ON THE MARKET.

There is but a SMALL AMOUNT FOR SALE, and the premium will, in our opinion, advance rapidly.

Parties having

5-20 LOAN

Will do well to call and EXCHANGE their 5-20's for this MORE PERMANENT LOAN, especially as now, owing to the German demand for Five-twenties, a high rate can be obtained for them.

JAY COOKE & CO.,

No. 114 S. THIRD STREET,

se10-1m Philadelphia.

PROPOSALS.

SUBSISTENCE OFFICE, UNITED STATES Army, No. 20 SOUTH Street,

BALTIMORE, Md., September 27, 1864.

Sealed Proposals, *in duplicate*, will be received at this office until 12 M., on MONDAY, October 10, 1864, for furnishing the United States Subsistence Department, with—

FOUR THOUSAND (4000) HEAD OF BEEF CATTLE, on the hoof, delivered at the State Cattle Scales at Baltimore, Md., in lots of (1000) one thousand each every (10) ten days; to be weighed within one and a half days after arrival, at the expense of the contractor. They must average about (1300) thirteen hundred pounds gross weight; all falling short of (1000) one thousand pounds gross weight, Bulls, Stags, Oxen, Cows, Heifers, and Hornless Cattle, will be rejected.

A deduction of ten (10) pounds will be made from the weight of each Steer accepted under this contract, provided the animal does not stand in the pens two and one-half hours before being weighed, or is not weighed immediately after removal from the cars.

Blank forms for proposals can be had on application at this office, either in person, by mail, or telegraph.

The Government will claim the right of weighing any one animal separate, if its appearance indicates less weight than the minimum mentioned above; the expense of weighing will be paid by the party erring in judgment.

Each bid, to secure consideration, must contain a written guarantee of two responsible persons, as follows:—

We ——, of the County of ——, State of ——, do hereby guarantee that —— is (or are) able to fulfil a contract in accordance with the terms of his (or their) proposition, and should his (or their) proposition be accepted, he (or they) will at once enter into a contract in accordance therewith, and we are prepared to become his securities, giving good and sufficient bonds for its fulfilment.

The responsibility of the guarantors must be shown by the official certificate of the Clerk of the nearest District Court, or of the United States District Attorney, to be enclosed with the bid.

Bidders must be present to respond to their bids, and prepared to give bonds and sign the contract before leaving the office.

The Government reserves to itself the right to reject any or all bids considered unreasonable.

Payments to be made after each delivery in such funds as may be on hand; if none on hand, to be made as soon as received.

Proposals must be endorsed distinctly "Proposals for Beef Cattle," and addressed to Captain J. H. Gilman, C. S., Baltimore, Maryland.

If a bid is in the name of a firm, their names and their postoffice address must appear, or they will not be considered.

Each person or every member of a firm offering a proposal must accompany it by an oath of allegiance to the United States Government, if he has not already filed one in this office.

All bids not complying strictly with the terms of this advertisement will be rejected.

J. H. GILMAN,
Captain and C. S., U. S. A.

9-29-10t

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 29, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., THURSDAY, October 6, 1864, for the delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover Street Wharf, of the following

LUMBER:—

50,000 feet Oak Lumber, 1 inch square edged.
25,000 do. do., 2 do., not edged.
50,000 do. do., 2½ inch, not edged.
25,000 do. do., 3 do., do.
20,000 do. do., 3½ inch, not edged.
50,000 do. do., 4 do.
25,000 feet Ash Lumber, 2 do.
25,000 do. do., 2½ do.
25,000 do. do., 3 do.
25,000 do. do., 4 do.

All of the above described to be best quality lumber, subject to the inspection of an inspector appointed on the part of the Government.

All of the Lumber bid for to be delivered within fifteen days from date of contract.

Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures, and the quantity of each kind bid for.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of Colonel A. J. Perry, Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.

GEORGE R. ORME,
Captain and A. Q. M.

9-29-6t

QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., September 28, 1864.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until TUESDAY, 12 o'clock M., October 4, 1864, for delivery at the United States Storehouse, Hanover street wharf, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, of Six Mule Army Wagons, complete.

Bidders will state price, both in writing and figures, and how many wagons they can deliver, and the shortest time they can deliver them in. The wagons to be subject to inspection.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signatures must be appended to the guarantee, *and certified to* as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney, or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids deemed too high, and no bid from a defaulting contractor will be received.

By order of

Colonel A. J. PERRY,
Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A.

GEORGE R. ORME,
Captain and A. Q. M.

9-28-5t

PROPOSALS FOR STATIONERY.—

HEADQUARTERS PENNA. MILITIA,
QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
HARRISBURG, Pa., September 24, 1864.

Sealed Proposals (endorsed Proposals for Stationery) will be received at this office up to SATURDAY, October 1, 3 P. M., for furnishing the following articles, delivered at this office free of charges for boxes, freight, and cartage, "under Act of Assembly approved August 27, 1864."

5 Reams Note Paper, faint line, white tint, weight not less than 5 lbs. per ream.
4 Reams Letter Paper, faint line, white tint, weight not less than 10 lbs. per ream.
6 Reams Letter Paper, same, in ½ sheets, weight not less than 10 lbs. per ream, put up in paper boxes, ½ ream each.
5 Reams Cap Paper, faint line, white tint, weight not less than 12 lbs. per ream.
5,000 Legal Envelopes, white, size 4 by 8½ in., weight 12 lbs. per 1000.
2,000 Legal Envelopes, buff, same, weight 12 lbs. per 1000.
10,000 Letter Envelopes, white, size 3½ by 5⅝ inches, weight 6½ lbs. per 1000.
2 Doz. Mucilage, in bottles, with cap and brush, 2 oz. and 4 oz.
12 Nos. Lead Pencils, first quality.
10 Gross Steel Pens, first quality.
48 Blotting Boards, good, 9½ by 12 inches.
12 Arnold's Writing Fluid, pints or quarts.
12 Blank Books, assorted 2, 3, and 4 quire, ½ bound, good, faint line, white tint, size 8½ by 13.

Samples to accompany each bid and delivery in ten (10) days after awarded. Names of two good sureties to accompany proposal. The right is reserved to accept part of any bids, or reject all, if considered for the interest of the State to do so.

JAS. L. REYNOLDS,
Quartermaster-General, Pa.

9-27-5t

QUARTERMASTER-GENERAL'S-OFFICE, First Division.

WASHINGTON CITY, August 31, 1864.

HORSES! HORSES!! HORSES!!!

Horses suitable for Artillery and Cavalry service will be purchased at GIESBORO DEPOT, in open market, till OCTOBER 1, 1864.

Horses will be delivered to Captain L. Lowry Moore, A. Q. M., and be subjected to the usual Government inspection before being accepted.

Price of Cavalry Horses, $175 each.
Price of Artillery Horses, $180 each.
Payment will be made for six (6) and more.

JAMES A. EKIN,
Colonel First Division,
Quartermaster-General's Office.

[illegible]

PUBLIC SALE OF WHARF.—

OFFICE OF THE BOARD OF WARDENS,
FOR THE PORT OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 119 WALNUT Street, September 20, 1864.

"The Board of Wardens of the Port of Philadelphia," hereby give notice that under and by authority of an act of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, entitled "An act to authorize the sale of certain real estate in the city of Philadelphia," approved July 22, 1864, and of a Resolution of said Board of Wardens pursuant thereto, passed on the 5th day of September, A. D. 1864, they will sell at Public Sale, for cash, to the highest bidder, on the FIFTH DAY OF OCTOBER, 1864, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Philadelphia Exchange, in fee simple, free, clear, and discharged from all and every trust, and use, and limitation—

All that certain tract or piece of ground, described in the deed of Elizabeth Marshall to the Master and Assistant Wardens of the Port of Philadelphia, dated the twentieth day of August, A. D. 18[illegible], and recorded May 21, 18[illegible], at Philadelphia, in Deed Book I. C., No. 5, page 2[illegible], as follows, viz.:—Situate in the Township of Moyamensing, (now in the First Ward of the City of Philadelphia,) containing in breadth north and south forty feet, and extending in length or depth east and west, from the road leading to Gloucester Point into the river Delaware to low water mark.

Bounded on the east by the river Delaware, on the west by the said road leading to Gloucester Point, on the north by ground now or late belonging to the said Elizabeth Marshall, and on the south by ground also now or late belonging to the said Elizabeth Marshall; the southern boundary being distant eight hundred feet or thereabouts from the north side of the wharf now or late owned by the said Elizabeth Marshall, at Gloucester Point; together, also, with all the rights, liberties, privileges, hereditaments, and appurtenances to said deed granted to the said Master and Assistant Wardens, as will be made known more fully on the day of sale.

Further information obtained on application to

CHARLES S. WAYNE,
Master Warden Port of Philadelphia.

9-20-tu[illegible]

EDMUND A. SOUDER & CO.,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND SHIP AND STEAMBOAT AGENTS

DOCK STREET WHARF,

PHILADELPHIA.

EDMUND A. SOUDER,
ARCHIBALD GETTY,
STEPHEN T. SOUDER. } 1st-tf

Evening Telegraph

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 29, 1864.

AMUSEMENTS.

Musical Fund Hall.—The concert proved, as we had expected, an excellent one. The associated artists have all great and varied merit, and for once the audience, when it terminated, found the concert too short. We had two tenors, but perfectly different. Signor Stefani belongs to the school created by Verdi, a school which is like scene painting, and tends to broad effects. To this school Signor Stefani is sacrificing a fine, expressive voice: for it is impossible to shout as he does without getting hoarse, and without deteriorating from its quality. Accordingly, when Signor Stefani attempts *sotto voce*, there is no tone in the notes, and almost always the notes which follow his most energetic displays are husky. Signor Stefani is a *tenore* too *robusto* for a concert room, but effective there in concerted pieces, but heard to most advantage in opera.

Signor Testa is an entire contrast to Signor Stefani. His voice is low and sweet, but not lacking power. He has condescended to be a musician as well as a singer (which few Italians are). His method is the delicious *bel canto*, which first gave the Italian school its reputation. He was encored in everything he sung, and is destined to become a great favorite with the public, should they have an opportunity of hearing him often.

Signor Amodio we know, but since we have heard him his voice has acquired mellowness and smoothness. He sings with energy and expression, and is most effective. M'me Lorini is all Europe has told us—an accomplished artist—and though Europe sometimes errs in its judgments, it has not in regard to M'me Lorini. A voice of rare sweetness, even in its most energetic moments never getting harsh, a pure method, exquisite execution, expression, and taste—all these qualities M'me Lorini Whiting possesses; therefore is she one of the finest artists in the highest rank of artists we possess. She sang the "Faust Waltz" with great effect, delighting the public, though this is a mere *tour de force*, and not worthy of an artist of so high a school as M'me Lorini.

We should have preferred some cavatina in place of the *Lucia* duet, which is hackneyed and unfit for a concert room. The trio from *Lucrezia*, and the magnificent trio from *I Lombardi*, displayed the artists to the greatest advantage. There is another concert to-night, which should not be neglected by our musically starved public, as it has not had and may not have soon an opportunity of hearing such music as that given by the associated artists.

THE SITUATION.

In the midst of operations producing great national victories temporary reverses will happen. The telegraph to-day announces, what will appear to many who are ignorant of all the facts, a formidable invasion of Missouri. Also, an attack by Forrest upon the communications of Sherman by the capture of Athens and the destruction of the railroad bridge on *Elk river*, at the State line of Tennessee and Alabama.

But these are mere pigmies. They are operations set on foot by inferior commanders who have been cut adrift from the main Confederate forces and are doing what damage they can as guerillas, while Generals Grant and Sherman and Sheridan and Canby and Banks and Rosecrans and Steele and Washburne and Curtis and Hatch are accomplishing, *in a permanent way*, the great work of crushing out the last breath of life in the Rebellion. Price and his little band of guerillas in Missouri will share the fate of Early in the Shenandoah valley. Forrest, with his horde, will suffer a like fate.

It is not necessary for us to indicate exactly how or when these results will occur, but that they will occur is as certain as anything in the future.

The report of the fall of Mobile, as we announced yesterday, was premature. The city will fall into our possession when the Government is ready to take it. If the Rebel military authorities in Mobile have surrendered the city, they have wisely imitated the policy of the coon to Colonel David Crockett.

That Farragut *can* destroy the city at any moment from his fleet there is no doubt. That Farragut *desires* to destroy the city we do not believe.

Our readers must be patient, trusting in the cool, clear judgment of the great director at City Point, who, sitting at the little electric instrument, directs, as *far* as the telegraphic wires can reach, all the general movements of the national armies.

The people who are not booked up in military operations should remember that General Grant is thoroughly posted, not only in the operations of his own armies, but in the movements of the enemy. He takes advantage of his actions in weakening the main Rebel armies to send out raiding parties, and strikes blows that will result in permanent advantage to the Union.

While our readers are sleeping quietly at night, dining at luxuriously supplied tables, quaffing their rich wines, discussing politics, or engaged in the frivolities of life; while Copperheads in the North, who are living under the protection of the National Government, are crowding the great places of amusement, displaying their dainty white kids, bouquets, and lorgnettes at the operas, General Grant, the grand director of our military operations, is working, is moving, is advancing on the works of the enemy.

Our victories, be it remembered, are not those alone that are achieved by the thunder of artillery, or the discharge of musketry, the flashing of sabres, and the destruction of life, but by those quiet, skilful strategic movements which in a single night, when uncovered by the dawn of day, disclose to the enemy an advantage that a battle in open field could not acquire.

Let our readers remember that, while they read of Rebel raids in the West, which are only temporary, national victories before Petersburg and Richmond, and before Charleston and around Atlanta and other Rebel strongholds, are being accomplished without firing a gun!

The military situation, like the political situation, was never brighter for the Union. Recruiting to the Union cause, politically, and to the Union armies, is progressing with a rapidity never before equaled. The recruits to the Union armies are from our first-class men. They are not escorted to the field by a military guard, as at one time, but go themselves voluntarily, like men who have enlisted in a true cause, with their hearts in it, and are ready and willing to offer up their lives, if necessary, as a sacrifice for their country. Such is the situation to-day, and we congratulate our readers and the country that it is so.—*Washington Republican.*

GENERAL DIX AT SANDUSKY.

A Serenade—Speech of the General.

The Sandusky (Ohio) *Register*, of the 27th instant, says:—

"It soon being noised abroad last evening that General Dix was in the city, a crowd collected at the West House, and on Columbus avenue, in front of it. The Union Band of Sandusky repaired to the house and played several airs, when the crowd, which was by this time very large, began calling for 'Dix,' 'Dix,' when he came out upon the balcony of the hotel, and was introduced to the crowd by Captain Steiner as the man who early in the war uttered that noble sentiment—'If any man dares pull down the American flag, shoot him on the spot.'

"He was received with three loud cheers, and briefly addressed the people, saying:—

"'Fellow-citizens:—I am very thankful to you for the honor you have done me. As I arrived here late to-night, am engaged in public business, and shall depart at an early hour in the morning, I know you will excuse me if I limit what I have to say to a simple acknowledgment of your kindness and courtesy.

"'I will say one word, however, on the subject which lies nearest the heart of every loyal man—I mean the Rebellion. It has been my conviction from the beginning, that we can have no honorable peace until the insurgent armies are dispersed, and the leaders of the Rebellion expelled from the country. (Loud cheers.) I believe that a cessation of hostilities would lead inevitably and directly to a recognition of the insurgent States; and when I say this, I need hardly add that I can have no part in any political movement of which the Chicago platform is the basis. (Renewed cheering and applause.) No, fellow-citizens, the only hope of securing an honorable peace—a peace which shall restore the Union and the Constitution, lies in a steady, persistent, and unremitting prosecution of the war (great applause); and I believe the judgment of every right-thinking man will soon bring him to this conviction.

"'With these few remarks, and renewing the expression of my thanks for your kindness, I bid you all good-night.'"

Singular Incident of the Draft.

Among the many singular incidents connected with the draft is the following, related to us by Mr. Bigbie, conductor of the St. Louis, Alton, and Terre Haute railroad, occurring in Vigo county, Indiana. During the drawing for one of the sub-districts, the proceedings were watched with eager interest by at least one person, a resident of the locality under draft. As the names were drawn, he betrayed considerable nervousness—was particularly anxious about the price of substitutes, and thought it the duty of all veterans to re-enlist. Finally, unable longer to control his anxiety, he asked permission of Colonel R. W. Thompson, Provost Marshal, to place his hand in the box, and draw forth the unfortunate prizes. The Colonel politely granted the request. The individual reached forth his hand, placed it in the box, and drew forth a card on which was written—*his own name*. It is needless to say that his curiosity was fully satisfied. If not, the salutation of "*How are you, conscript?*" made him realize his position.—*St. Louis Repub.*

— The bastinado is still used in some of the German States. In the House of Correction at Waldheim, Saxony, no fewer than twenty-two thousand stripes were inflicted on prisoners in one year, giving an average of about seventy stripes per day.

PERSONAL NOTICES.

From the Richmond Papers of the 20th and 26th instant, inclusive.

☞ SAMUEL D. MARSHALL, MRS. ELIZABETH Lapton, and Mrs. Mary Ann Wolff, Philadelphia, Pa.—Your father died suddenly at noon on the 19th instant, of disease of the heart. His remains were interred in Shockoe Hill Cemetery. Y.

Philadelphia papers and New York News please copy.

☞ MARY JANE KREIDER, PHILADELPHIA, PA.—Dear Daughter:—I was glad to hear from you, and that you were well. I started to come and see you, but was taken sick at the river and had to return. I want to see you and Willie once more before I die. I am in very bad health. Answer this, and let me know whether I can get there to see you. The doctor recommends me to travel for my health. Answer soon. MARY JANE PARKER.

New York News and Philadelphia papers please copy.

☞ JOHN E. POTTER, PUBLISHER, No. 617 SANSOM Street, Philadelphia:—Wrote you by flag of truce, but have no reply. My brother, Wesley [illegible] Paulett, is a prisoner at Camp Chase, Ohio. Please assist him. His address is Company B, 21st Virginia Regiment, Cavalry, Prison No. 3. Yours, respectfully, JOHN W. PAULETT.

New York News and Philadelphia papers please copy.

☞ RICHMOND, SEPTEMBER 16, 1864.—M. K. B., No. 1508 S. Fifth street, Philadelphia:—Have not heard from you since April 9. Have just been informed that W. has been unsuccessful. Is Lizzie still with you? Where is Leon, and when did you hear from him and Paul? Write by flag of truce. My last letter to you was dated August 14. Answer immediately. C. H.

☞ ARTHUR N., PHILADELPHIA, PENNSYLVANIA:—We heard from you through Richmond Enquirer. Would like to hear from you often. Try to ascertain the whereabouts and circumstances of both your sisters, and let me know. We have all been poorly for some days; are much better now. Your brother was well on the 2d of September. Your ma sends love to you. C. F. McRAE.

New York News please copy.

☞ LEXINGTON, VIRGINIA, SEPTEMBER 21, 1864.—Brigadier-General D. C. Govan, prisoner of war, Johnson's Island, or elsewhere:—Family all well. Where and how are you? Mary and D. [illegible] expected to be in Memphis by 1st November, and will communicate with you. [illegible] is now with me; expect to return to Columbus soon. Reply through New York *Daily News*, Richmond *Enquirer*, and Columbus, Miss., *Sun*. Affectionately, W. S. MERCER, O.

☞ DIED—IN RICHMOND, ON THE 9th INST., Mrs. Emilie Levassarg, formerly Nott, in the 49th year of her age.

New York *News*, Philadelphia and Pottsville papers please copy.

☞ NORTH CAROLINA HOSPITAL, PETERSBURG, VA., September 17, 1864.—Information wanted of Lieutenants J. F. Cross, S. Roundtree, S. Nixon, and Major William J. Hill, of the 5th North Carolina Regiment; when last heard from were at Point Lookout. Also of Sergeant D. M. Riddick, of Company A, 5th North Carolina; he was wounded and captured at Spottsylvania Court House. Also of James R. Parker, Company D, 5th Confederate Cavalry; he was captured or killed in one of the engagements near this city. By giving any information of any of the above names, you will very much relieve their friends, who are in great distress about them. Reply through *Richmond Enquirer* soon. R. C. S.

New York *News*, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Norfolk, and other Northern papers will please copy.

☞ WILLIAM P. MAISON, ESQ., NO. 404 MARKET Street, Philadelphia:—Please inquire at Point Lookout, Maryland, or Elmira, New York, concerning my son, John B. Davies, Jr., who has been missing since May 6, when the enemy visited Sandy Point Signal Station, on James river, at which place he was then on duty. The attention of any friend to this notice will be gratefully acknowledged.

Answer through New York *News* or Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and Richmond *Enquirer*. All well.

JOHN B. DAVIES, M. D., Petersburg, Va.
Petersburg, Va., Sept. 21, 1864.

☞ STATEBURG, SEPTEMBER 12, 1864.—MRS. Margaretta McClure, Carlisle, Pa.—My Dearest Sister—It grieves me more than I can express to disappoint you, but I cannot come now, as, since I wrote in May, circumstances have arisen which prevent my leaving, unless the permission were unconditional. I have written by flag of truce. The children and I quite well, and so was R. when last heard from. Love to all my dear friends, and believe that I deeply regret my protracted separation from those I love. Your affectionate sister, S. O. A.

☞ LEXINGTON, VA., SEPTEMBER 20, 1864.—MRS. B. C. Tomes, Burlington, N. J.:—D— has just arrived; family all well. Dan has been captured, and is a prisoner of war; find him out. Must I re-enter Frank or put him in Signal Corps with me? Expenses for current year two thousand dollars. Application for position in Richmond failed. Affectionately, WILLIE.

Reply through Richmond *Enquirer* and Columbus, Miss., *Sun.*

☞ DINWIDDIE COUNTY, VA., SEPT. 15, 1864.—TO E. G. B.—I have seen your personal in the Richmond *Enquirer*. I am very much obliged to you for your kindness. Please furnish my son P. W. A. with whatever the authorities will allow. Accept assurances of highest regard. Yours, ED. H. ALLEN.

New York *News* and Philadelphia papers please copy.

☞ NEAR WINCHESTER, VA., SEPT. 12, 1864.—I am well and would be happy to hear from my relatives and friends in Cumberland County, Pennsylvania, and New Orleans, Louisiana. Communicate by advertising in the personal columns of New York *News*. W. S. REEDY, 1st Regiment Louisiana Volunteer Infantry.

New York *News*, Carlisle, Pa., and New Orleans papers please copy.

Important to Mortgagers.—From the following it appears that no stamp is required on the certificate of the affidavit by a mortgager, the mortgage being otherwise appropriately stamped:—

Treasury Department, Office of Internal Revenue, Washington, September 17, 1864.—Sir:—I reply to your letter of the 26th instant, that since the mortgage, according to the laws of your State, is not complete without the certificate of the mortgagee, the jurat to that certificate does not require a stamp if the mortgage has been properly stamped. Very respectfully,
E. A. Rollins, Dept. Com.

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

FOR PRESIDENT,
ABRAHAM LINCOLN,
OF ILLINOIS.

FOR VICE-PRESIDENT,
ANDREW JOHNSON,
OF TENNESSEE.

ELECTORAL TICKET.

SENATORIAL.
MORTON McMICHAEL, Philadelphia.
T. CUNNINGHAM, Beaver County.

REPRESENTATIVE.
1. Robert P. King,
2. G. Morrison Coates,
3. Henry Bumm,
4. William H. Kern,
5. Barton H. Jenks,
6. Charles M. Funk,
7. Robert Parke,
8. William Taylor,
9. John A. Hiestand,
10. Richard H. Corwell,
11. Edward Halliday,
12. Charles F. Read,
13. Elias W. Hale,
14. Charles H. Shriner,
15. John Wister,
16. David McConaughy,
17. David W. Woods,
18. Isaac Benson,
19. John Patton,
20. Samuel B. Dick,
21. Everard Bierce,
22. John P. Penny,
23. Ebenezer McJunkin,
24. John W. Blanchard.

By order of the State Central Committee.
SIMON CAMERON,
CHAIRMAN.
9-8

NATIONAL UNION TICKET.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

SHERIFF,
HENRY C. HOWELL.
REGISTER OF WILLS,
FREDERICK M. ADAMS.
CLERK OF THE ORPHANS' COURT,
EDWIN A. MERRICK.

CITY OFFICERS.

RECEIVER OF TAXES,
CHARLES O'NEILL.
CITY COMMISSIONER,
THOMAS DICKSON.

CONGRESS.

First District.........JOHN M. BUTLER.
Second District......CHARLES O'NEILL.
Third District.........LEONARD MYERS.
Fourth District.......WILLIAM D. KELLEY.
Fifth District.........M. RUSSELL THAYER.

SENATOR—THIRD DISTRICT,
ISAAC A. SHEPPARD.

REPRESENTATIVES,
First District............WILLIAM FOSTER.
Second District.........WILLIAM H. RUDDIMAN.
Third District...........RICHARD BUTLER.
Fourth District.........W. W. WATT.
Fifth District............JOSEPH T. THOMAS.
Sixth District............JAMES FREEBORN.
Seventh District........THOMAS COCHRAN.
Eighth District..........JAMES N. KERNS.
Ninth District............CHARLES FOSTER.
Tenth District............SAMUEL S. PANCOAST.
Eleventh District........FRANKLIN D. STERNER.
Twelfth District..........LUKE V. SUTPHIN, Sr.
Thirteenth District......ENOS C. RENNER.
Fourteenth District.....FRANCIS HOOD.
Fifteenth District........GEORGE DE HAVEN, Jr.
Sixteenth District.......WILLIAM F. SMITH.
Seventeenth District....EDWARD G. LEE.
Eighteenth District......JAMES MILLER. 9-15-20t

HELMBOLD'S REMEDIES.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

For Non-Retention or Incontinence of Urine, Irritation, Inflammation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, *Diseases of the Prostrate Glands, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, or Brick-dust Deposit*, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

For Weaknesses arising from Excesses or Indiscretion. The constitution once affected with *Organic Weakness* requires the aid of medicine to *strengthen and invigorate the system*, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU invariably does. If no treatment is submitted to, Consumption or Insanity may ensue.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

In affections peculiar to "Females," is unequaled by any other preparation, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Irregularities, Painfulness, or Suppression of Customary Evacuations; Ulcerated, or Schirrous State of the Uterus; Leucorrhoea, and all complaints incident to the sex, whether arising from habits of dissipation, imprudencies, or in the decline or change of life.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU AND IMPROVED ROSE WASH

Will radically exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from Habits of Dissipation, at *little expense, little or no change in diet, no inconvenience or exposure*; completely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous remedies, *Copaiva* and *Mercury*, in all these diseases.

USE HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

In all Diseases of the Urinary Organs, whether existing in "*Male*" or "*Female*," from whatever cause originating, and no matter of how long standing. It is pleasant in taste and odor. "*Immediate*" in action, and more strengthening than any of the preparations of *Bark or Iron*.

Those suffering from *Broken Down or Delicate Constitutions*, procure the Remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that, however slight may be the attack of the above diseases, it is certain to affect his *Bodily Health, Mental Powers, Happiness, and his Posterity.*

PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE.

WE MAKE NO SECRET OF INGREDIENTS.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

Is composed of *Buchu, Cubebs, and Juniper Berries*, selected with great care and prepared in vacuo by H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist and Chemist of sixteen years' experience in the city of Philadelphia, and now prescribed by the most eminent of the faculty, and have been admitted to use in the United States Army, and are also in very general use in State Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land. Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5. Delivered to any address, accompanied by explicit directions. Direct letters to

HELMBOLD'S Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
No. 594 Broadway, New York,
Or HELMBOLD'S Medical Depot,
No. 104 S. Tenth street, Philadelphia.

Beware of counterfeits. Ask for HELMBOLD'S, and take no other.

Physician in attendance from 7 o'clock A. M. to 8 P. M.

Sold by Druggists everywhere. 9-14-tuths-2m

FOURTH EDITION

GRANT'S NEW MOVEMENT.

OFFICIAL WAR GAZETTE.

A GREAT VICTORY!

BATTLE OF CHAPIN'S BLUFF

The Rebel Works Carried.

FIFTEEN GUNS TAKEN.

Three Hundred Prisoners Captured.

GEN. E. O. C. ORD WOUNDED

Advance on Richmond Commenced.

EVERYTHING GOING WELL.

Birney Carries Whole Fields of Fortifications at Deep Bottom.

HE IS NOW MARCHING ON TOWARDS RICHMOND.

Despatch from General Grant.

Washington, September 29, 1·05 P. M.—Major-General Dix, New York:—The following despatch from General Grant, announcing the movement of our forces against Richmond, has just been received:—

Headquarters Chapin's Farm, September 29, 10·45 A. M.—Major-General Halleck:—General Ord's Corps advanced this morning and carried the very strong fortifications and long line of intrenchments below Chapin's Farm, with some fifteen pieces of artillery, and from two hundred to three hundred prisoners.

General Ord was wounded in the leg, though not dangerously.

General Birney advanced at the same time from Deep Bottom, and carried the Newmarket road and intrenchments, and scattered the enemy in every direction, though he captured but few.

He is now marching on towards Richmond. I left General Birney where the Mill road intersects the Newmarket and Richmond road.

This whole country is filled with field fortifications.

(Signed) U. S. Grant, Lieut.-Gen.
Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War.

FORREST'S GREAT RAID.

REBELS ADVANCING.

PROBABLE HEAVY BATTLE IN PROGRESS.

The Wires Cut--No Late News.

Nashville, September 28.—Nothing has been heard from General Rousseau to-day. The wires are cut, both on the Tennessee and Alabama and Nashville and Chattanooga railroads, south of Columbia and Tullahoma. No trains are running south of Nashville.

[second despatch.]

Nashville, September 28.—Owing to the cutting of the telegraph wires, nothing has been heard to-day of General Rousseau's command. It is believed, however, that a desperate battle for the possession of Pulaski has occurred, or may now be progressing.

The Rebel force, according to the latest advices, had advanced their lines preparatory to an early attack on our troops to-day. The fact of the wires being cut induces the belief that there are parties of Rebels in the rear of Rousseau, for the wires on the Chattanooga road were all down beyond Tullahoma, but have since been repaired and are working through.

Forrest's policy is to damage to the fullest extent both railroads leading to the front.

The extent of the Tennessee and Alabama road already destroyed will require several weeks to put in running order.

4 P. M.—A courier has just come in from General Rousseau, with despatches to the effect that during the night Forrest withdrew his whole force from the vicinity of Pulaski, and is believed to have crossed to Chattanooga.

General Rousseau reports the Rebel loss during yesterday's fight at two hundred, and some twenty prisoners were captured.

A small Rebel force is at Sinnville.

The Colonel commanding at Columbia telegraphs that small detachments of Rebels are near Columbia, intending to destroy the railroad between that place and Nashville.

THE PEACE RUMORS.

Washington, September 29.—After a careful inquiry it cannot be ascertained that any importance is attached in official circles to the rumors of peace propositions from Georgia.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Special Despatch to The Evening Telegraph.

Mr. Blair.

Washington, September 29.—Montgomery Blair has returned from New York, and is officiating as Postmaster General. It is understood that ex-Governor Dennison has accepted the Postmaster-Generalship, and he is expected here to-morrow to enter upon his duties.

The Draft.

The delegation from Western Maryland sent here to obtain a postponement of the draft in Washington county, Md., have been successful. In consideration of the excitement caused in that part of Maryland by recent invasions, which had a tendency to retard volunteer enlistments, the Secretary of War has indefinitely postponed the draft in Washington county, in order to afford citizens an opportunity to fill the quota with volunteers.

Sailed.

The United States surveying steamer *Bibb* left the Washington Navy Yard, this morning, for Charleston, S. C.

Leesburg Visited.

On Tuesday a detachment of the 8th Illinois Cavalry crossed the Potomac river at Muddy Branch and made a dash into Leesburg. The only Rebel found in arms there was Orderly Sergeant William Ball, 6th Virginia Cavalry, who was captured. The Secesh women of Leesburg took up a collection of one hundred dollars to bear his expenses while in the hands of the Yankees.

STEAM HEATING FOR FACTORIES, Mills, &c. Heated with direct or waste steam. Also, coils for heaters, condensers, evaporators, &c.
sel-1m — M. FOREMAN, No. 24 N. SIXTH Street.

AUCTION SALES.

MACKEY'S AUCTION ROOMS, No. 326 MARKET Street.

C. C. MACKEY, Auctioneer, solicits consignments of GOODS, WARES, AND MERCHANDISE, Of all kinds, for public sale at his Auction Rooms, and he will attend personally to sales of
REAL ESTATE AND STOCKS
At the Exchange.
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE
At Dwellings, and
STOCKS OF MERCHANDISE
At the stores of the owners.

Cash will be advanced when desired on consignments of goods for public sale.

PLUMBERS' STOCK.
On Friday morning,

At 10 o'clock, a general assortment of Plumbing Materials, including Marble Counter Sank Slab, Fancy China Basins, Silver-plated Cocks, Lead Pipe, Hydrants, &c. Full particulars in catalogue, now ready at the auction room.

FOR SALE AND TO LET.

FOR SALE.—DESIRABLE BUILDING lots, Walnut streets west of Twentieth. Also, lots on Green street, below Broad, running through to Mount Vernon.
Apply to J. H. WHEELER,
9-28-2t* No. 115 S. FIFTH street.

FOR SALE.—$50,000 WORTH IN GOOD Houses, large and small, on terms to suit purchasers, either with or without incumbrance, for cash and good trade. Inquire of, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.,
THOS. M. PLOWMAN, No. 207 S. FOURTH Street.

UNITED STATES
SIX PER CENT. LOAN OF 1881,
FOR SALE,
In amounts and sizes to suit purchasers, at lowest market rates.
BONDS READY FOR DELIVERY.
C. B. WRIGHT & CO.,
No. 142 S. THIRD STREET,
sel2-10ct Opposite the Exchange.

REMOVAL.
J. MEHER & BROTHER,
MERCHANT TAILORS,

Have removed from No. 125 N. Second street to the S. E. corner of SECOND and ARCH Streets, where they have on hand a good stock of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, and VESTINGS. [au30-1m
Also, a splendid assortment of ready-made CLOTHING.

REMOVAL.—THOMAS M. PLOWMAN, Carpenter and Builder, has removed his shop from No. 22 Strawberry street to No. 232 CARTER Street, adjoining the old Post Office Building. Having increased facilities for carrying on the business extensively, he hopes to receive a share of public patronage. ja7

WEALTH, HEALTH, AND BEAUTY.

If to gain admiring eyes;
If to cause invidious sighs;
If to be a blooming flower,
Fading, dying in an hour—Beauty!
If to have a host of friends;
If for vice to make amends;
If with high-born blood to wed;
If a marble stone when dead—Wealth!
If to live threescore and ten,
Wishing for as long again;
If to live a life of peace;
If to die and go to peace—Health!
If you wish a life of pleasures;
If you value this world's treasures;
If every comfort you would see,
Take my advice, and wish all *three*.
Then, having Health, Wealth, and Beauty,
You'll be prepared for every duty.

By a careful perusal of Dr. WILLIAM YOUNG'S New Book, THE MARRIAGE GUIDE, which should be read by every one. Sold by Booksellers generally, and at the Doctor's office, No. 416 SPRUCE STREET; price 25 cents. au8-tf

A CARD TO THE LADIES.—
DR. DUPONCO'S GOLDEN PILLS FOR FEMALES.
Infallible in correcting, regulating, and removing all obstructions from whatever causes, and always successful as a preventive.

These Pills are nothing new, and have been used by the Doctor for many years, both in France and America, with unparalleled success in every case; and he is urged by many thousand ladies who have used them, to make the Pills public for the alleviation of those suffering from any irregularities whatever, as well as to prevent an increase of family where health will not permit it. Females peculiarly situated, or those supposing themselves so, are cautioned against using these pills while in that condition, as the proprietor assumes no responsibility after the above admonition, although their mildness would prevent any mischief to health; otherwise the Pills are recommended. Full and explicit directions accompanying each box. Price $1, or six boxes for $5. Sold wholesale and retail by the following Druggists:—
Elliott, White & Co., No. 58 N. Fourth street.
Wright & Siddall, No. 119 Market street.
A. Marshall, corner of Thirteenth and Market streets.
Zeigler & Smith, corner of Second and Green streets.
Dyott & Co., No. 232 N. Second street.
Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, and
S. C. Delacour, Camden.
At retail by all druggists.

Ladies, by sending ONE DOLLAR
To either agent, can have the
PILLS SENT CONFIDENTIALLY,
By mail, to any part of the city or country, free of postage.
S. D. HOWE,
9-22-2m No. 245 W. THIRTY-SIXTH Street, N. Y.

GROVER & BAKER'S
FIRST PREMIUM
ELASTIC STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,
THE BEST IN USE.
ap28 No. 730 CHESNUT Street.

ESTY'S
COTTAGE ORGANS,

Not only UNEXCELLED but UNEQUALLED in purity of Tone and Power, designed especially for Churches and Schools, but found to be equally well adapted to the Parlor and Drawing Room. For sale only by
E. M. BRUCE,
No. 18 N. SEVENTH Street.
Also, a complete assortment of the Perfect Melodeon constantly on hand. au19-1m

PHILADELPHIA
WALL PAPERS.
HOWELL & BOURKE,
N. E. CORNER
FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
PAPER HANGINGS
AND
WINDOW SHADES. sel2-1m

B. J. WILLIAMS,
No. 16 N. SIXTH STREET,
Manufacturer of
VENETIAN BLINDS
AND
WINDOW SHADES.
The Largest and Finest Assortment in the city, at the
LOWEST PRICES.
REPAIRING ATTENDED TO PROMPTLY.
STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED. se9-1m

BURNS' COTTAGE.—This ever popular, cozy, and well-known place of welcome visitation, at the S. E. corner of SIXTH and MINOR Streets, is doing a most thriving business, under the auspices and immediate supervision of
ADMIRAL JAMES NELSON,
PROPRIETOR.

The Admiral spares neither time, money, nor attention to supply his patrons with the choicest Wines and Liquors, and superior Scotch and Old Stock Ale on draught, which cannot be equalled in Philadelphia.

Let every man who loves his country and is fond of a good drink, give the Admiral a call. au30-1m

FLOURISHING HOTELS.—AMONGST THE public houses in and around Philadelphia, there are none to surpass the new "TONTINE," in SEVENTH Street, above CHESNUT; or, the old and well known "ROUGH'S" Hotel, at the corner of NICETOWN Lane and TOWNSHIP LINE Road. Mr. GEORGE W. KOHL is Proprietor of both, which is indeed a sufficient guarantee for their entire success. The very best of everything eatable and drinkable will be found at each place, and, notwithstanding the times are out of joint, the terms will be quite low. A splendid Lunch every day, from 11 to 12 o'clock. au30-1m

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,
OFFICE,
No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well-known MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLEN MILLS, Including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the attention of manufacturers to our extensive works.
1-11 ALFRED JENKS & SON.

DEAFNESS, EYE AND EAR,
THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH,
AND ASTHMA,
TREATED
WITH THE UTMOST SUCCESS,
BY DR. VON MOSCHZISKER,
Author of the recently published work,
THE EAR: ITS DISEASES AND THEIR TREATMENT.
Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

TO THE PUBLIC.

It is with considerable satisfaction that Dr. Von Moschzisker can say that his success has indeed been great. This success is the more gratifying as it is entirely owing to the numerous CURES he has effected in the above maladies, and the interest his patients (among whom are some very influential citizens) have, from a sense of justice and gratitude, taken to promote it. Their testimonials, worded in the very highest terms, can be examined at his Office, No. 1027 WALNUT Street.

TO THE MEDICAL PROFESSION.

Dr. Von Moschzisker has by his published works and the many difficult cases he has treated with success under their notice proved what he is able to perform in his professional capacity. For numerous patients courteously sent him by them, and kind notices of him and his works in their medical journals, he returns them public thanks.

APPARATUS.

The apparatus constructed by Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER, for the treatment of the above maladies has been by the highest medical authorities and all who examined it pronounced the greatest medical agent for the cure of DEAFNESS, THROAT DISEASES, CATARRH and ASTHMA.

Those who suffer from any of those maladies have now the best and surest means of obtaining a cure.

All persons who consult Dr. VON MOSCHZISKER may rely that he will give them a candid opinion of their case, and what he is able to do for them. Office 1027 WALNUT Street. 9-21

THOUSANDS OF TEETH
EXTRACTED WITHOUT PAIN.

Patent applied for. My new Invention, a Double Reversible Self-adjusting Safety Valved Inhaler, for administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, and extracting teeth without pain. The only mode that the Gas can be properly and safely administered.
DR. C. L. MUNNS,
5-19-1m No. 731 SPRUCE STREET.

MEDICINAL COD LIVER OIL.
JOHN C. BAKER & CO.,
No. 718 MARKET STREET,

are now receiving their supplies fresh from the fisheries.

The superiority of their OIL in every respect, has gained for it a reputation and sale beyond any other found in the market.

To maintain it, they are determined to supply an article that may be entirely relied on for freshness and purity.

See testimonials of Professors of Medical Colleges. sa11

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 North NINTH Street, above Market. Ruptures radically cured by B. C. EVERETT'S Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss. Superior Elastic Belts, Elastic Stockings, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Suspensories, Crutches, &c.
Ladies attended by Mrs. E. C. EVERETT. my25-ly

COUSTY'S TEA WAREHOUSE.—ESTABLISHED in 1800.—Importer and Dealer in
Fine Teas, Wines, and Liquors.
Choice Havana Cigars.
Cross & Blackwell's Pickles and Sauces,
English and Scotch Ale and Porter.
Canned Meats, Fruits, Soup, &c.
Navy Messes put up with care.
At No. 118 S. SECOND Street.
1-28-ly JOSHUA H. COUSTY.

SAMARITAN'S CURE.
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SAMARITAN'S CURE.

The only sure and safe remedy for Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Stricture, &c. Cures in all cases in from two to six days.
Price $2—Male or Female—sent by mail.
DYOTT & CO., Sole Agents.

SAMARITAN'S CURE.
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SAMARITAN'S CURE.

THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR SECRET DISEASES,
Seminal Weakness, Gonorrhoea, Gleet, &c.

Each box contains 20 Pills, and will cure in from two to six days. Price $2.

It is also certain to restore tone and power to those who are debilitated by excess or any other cause, and will restore all to full vigor of youth, when the Pills are used without the injection. In these cases, one Pill three times a day.
(Sent by mail.)

C. PRICE ROSE, Proprietor,
C. PRICE ROSE, Proprietor,
C. PRICE ROSE, Proprietor,
C. PRICE ROSE, Proprietor,
C. PRICE ROSE, Proprietor,
Box 2056 Post Office.
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Sole Agents, DYOTT & CO.,
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Sole Agents, DYOTT & CO.,
Sole Agents, DYOTT & CO.,
Sole Agents, DYOTT & CO.,
No. 232 N. SECOND Street.
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Be sure and ask for
SAMARITAN'S CURE.
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SYRUP DE RICORD. SYRUP DE RICORD.
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SYRUP DE RICORD. SYRUP DE RICORD.
SYRUP DE RICORD. SYRUP DE RICORD.

A certain cure for all forms of Venereal Diseases. Used in the European Hospitals, and the armies throughout Europe and America.

This preparation has no equal as an eradicator of this form of disease, and strengthens the constitution generally.

It will cure all Sores, Spots, Pimples, Tetters, or any eruptions, no matter from what cause or how long standing.

Price $1 per bottle.
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No. 232 N. SECOND Street.
Sent to any address. au30-tuth s1m

SECRET DISEASES! SECRET DISEASES!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
SAMARITAN'S GIFT!
THE MOST CERTAIN CURE EVER USED.
Yes, a positive cure for
GONORRHOEA, GLEET, STRICTURES, &c.
Contains no mineral, no Balsam, no Mercury.
Only ten pills to be taken to effect a cure.

Cures in from two to four days, and recent cases in "twenty-four hours." Prepared by a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, one of the most eminent Doctors and Chemists of the present day.

NO EXPOSURE, NO TROUBLE, NO CHANGE WHATEVER.

Let those who have despaired of getting cured, or who have been purged with Balsam Copaiva, or Mercury, at once try the
SAMARITAN'S GIFT.
Sent by mail in a plain envelope.
Price, male packages, $2. Females, $3.

BLOOD! BLOOD!! BLOOD!!! BLOOD!!!!

SCROFULA, ULCERS, SORES, SPOTS, TETTERS, SCALES, BOILS.
SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES, &c., &c.
SAMARITAN'S
ROOT AND HERB JUICES
Is offered the public as a positive cure.

SYPHILIS OR VENEREAL DISEASES—the SAMARITAN'S ROOT AND HERB JUICE, is the most potent, certain, and effectual remedy ever prescribed; it reaches and eradicates every particle of the venereal poison, so that the cure is thorough and permanent. Take then of this purifying remedy and be healed, and do not transmit to your posterity that for which you may repent in after years.

DO NOT DESPAIR!

Although you may be pronounced incurable, the SAMARITAN'S ROOT and HERB JUICES will remove every vestige of impurities from the system, as well as all the bad effects of mercury.

FEMALES! FEMALES!

In many affections with which numbers of Females suffer, the ROOT AND HERB JUICES are most happily adapted, in Ulcerated Uterus, in Leucorrhoea, in bearing down, Falling of the Womb, Debility, and for all complaints incident to the sex.

Sent by express. Price $1 a bottle, or 6 bottles for $5.

SAMARITAN'S WASH

Is, in cases of Syphilis, used in connection with the Root and Herb Juices. Full directions. Price 25 cents.

The efficacy of these remedies is alike acknowledged by physicians and patients. They are used in the United States Hospitals, thus restoring health to many of our brave soldiers.

From the Baltimore "Sun":—
WHAT THE SURGEONS SAY OF THE
SAMARITAN'S REMEDIES:—
"Post Hospital, Fort Marshall,
"Baltimore, Md., February 20, 1864.

"I have great satisfaction in stating that I have used 'The Samaritan Remedies' for Venereal Disease in its most customary forms, that I have used them with judgment, discretion, and propriety, and have found them respond to my anticipations promptly and effectually. Knowing their composition, I have the fullest confidence in their efficacy, and as far as my use of them extends, I recommend them strongly.

"ALFRED C. BOWERS,
"Assistant Surgeon 5th New York Vols."

Let it be understood that these remedies are as recommended, and will positively cure the diseases for which they are offered.

Sold by
S. C. UPHAM,
No. 25 S. EIGHTH Street.
DESMOND & CO.,
No. 915 RACE Street.
9-26tuths-6t

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.

GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEY,
AND
NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

PASSENGER TRAINS

Leave the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8·00 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Ephrata, Lititz, Columbia, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, &c.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, &c., the Reading and Columbia Railroad for Ephrata, Lititz, and Columbia, and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, &c.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Wilkesbarre, Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, &c.; at HARRISBURG with "Northern Central," "Cumberland Valley," and "Schuylkill and Susquehanna" trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, &c.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M. for Reading, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Harrisburg, &c., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Central trains for Pittsburg, &c., Northern Central Railroad trains for Sunbury, Northumberland, Elmira, &c., and at Port Clinton with Catawissa Railroad trains for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, &c.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving in Philadelphia at 9·00 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 8·00 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7·50 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·15 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 12·50 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M., Pottsville at 2·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 7 P. M.

Market train, with a passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 1 P. M., for Reading and all way stations; leave Reading at 12, noon, and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 7·30 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·00 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·40 A. M., and 12·15 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 7 P. M., passing Reading at 12 midnight and 1·38 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania Railroad Express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, and the West.

Returning Express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg at 3·00 and 7·30 A. M., passing Reading at 4·57 and 9·35 A. M., and arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 4·40 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompany these trains through, between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

Mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·10 A. M. and 3·30 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 8·35 A. M., and 4·35 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 5·45 A. M., for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove only; returning from Harrisburg at 1·30 P. M., and from Pinegrove at 7·45 A. M., and 5 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS,

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards, entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points, from the Company's new freight depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 6 A. M., 1 P. M., and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2·15 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.

On and after MONDAY, May 16, 1864, until further notice.

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7·30, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M.; 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 5, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, and 12 P. M.

The 8·20 down, and the 3½ and 5½ trains up, do not stop on the Germantown Branch.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 9, 10, 12 A. M.; 2, 3½, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill, 7·10, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M.; 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M.; 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¼, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown, 5½, 7, 7·50, 9 and 11 A. M.; 1½, 4½, 6¼ and 9 P. M.

The 5½ train up, will stop at Wissahickon, Manayunk and Conshohocken only.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia, 6, 8·35, 11·05 A. M.; 1½, 3, 4½, 5¾, 6¼, 8·05 and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk, 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½ A. M.; 2, 5, 7, and 9½ P. M.

H. K. SMITH, General Superintendent,
my31 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NEW RAILROAD LINE NORTH.
PHILADELPHIA TO BROOKLYN,
THROUGH IN FIVE HOURS.
FARE $2.
EXCURSION TICKETS $3, GOOD FOR THREE DAYS.

On and after MONDAY, August 1, 1864, trains will leave foot of VINE Street, Philadelphia, every morning at 8 A. M. (Sundays excepted), thence by the Camden and Atlantic and Raritan and Delaware Bay Railroads to Port Monmouth, and by the commodious steamer Jesse Hoyt, to foot of Atlantic street, Brooklyn; returning, leave Atlantic Street Wharf every day (Sundays excepted), at 12 A. M.

Travelers to the city of New York are notified not to apply for passage by this line, the State of New Jersey having granted to the Camden and Amboy monopoly the exclusive privilege of carrying passengers and freight between the cities of Philadelphia and New York. ly29-tf
W. F. GRIFFITTS, General Superintendent.

WEST CHESTER AND PHILADELPHIA RAILROAD, VIA MEDIA.
SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the Trains will leave as follows:—

Leave Philadelphia from the Depot, corner of THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, 8 A. M., 11·05 A. M., 2·30 P. M., 4·30 P. M., 6·45 P. M.

Philadelphia Depot changed from EIGHTEENTH and MARKET Streets to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets.

Leave West Chester, from the Depot on East MARKET Street, 6·20 A. M., 7·45 A. M., 11 A. M., 2 P. M., 4·45 P. M.

The cars of the West Philadelphia Passenger Railway Company (Market street) will convey Passengers to and from the Philadelphia Depot.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia at 8·30 A. M. and 2·30 P. M.
Leave West Chester at 8 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.

Trains leaving Philadelphia at 8 A. M. and 4·30 P. M., and West Chester at 7·45 A. M. and 4·45 P. M., connect with trains on the Philadelphia and Baltimore Central Railroad for Oxford and Intermediate points.
ja1-tf HENRY WOOD, General Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
CHANGE OF HOURS.

On and after MONDAY, August 1, 1864,
Passenger trains leave Philadelphia for
Baltimore at 4·30 (Express, Mondays excepted), 8·05 A. M., 12 M., 2·30 and 10·30 P. M.
Chester at 8·05, 11·15 A. M., 1·30, 2·30, 4·30, 6·00 and 11·00 P. M.
Wilmington at 4·20 (Mondays excepted), 8·05, 11·15 A. M., 1·30, 2·30, 4·30, 6·00, 10·30 and 11·00 P. M.
New Castle at 8·05 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
Dover at 8·05 A. M. and 4·30 P. M.
Milford at 8·05 A. M.
Salisbury at 8·05 A. M.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·45, 9·40 A. M. (Express), 1·10, 5·25 and 10·25 P. M.
Wilmington at 1·48, 6·45, 9 A. M., 12·24, 1, 1·45, 4·00, 4·52, 7 and 9·10 P. M.
Salisbury at 11·55 A. M.
Milford at 2·45 P. M.
Dover at 6·50 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.
New Castle at 8·30 A. M., and 6·27 P. M.
Chester at 7·45, 9·40 A. M., 1·00, 2·45, 4·40, 5·00, 7·56, 9·40 P. M.
Leave Baltimore for Salisbury and intermediate stations, at 10·25 P. M.
Leave Baltimore for Dover and intermediate stations at 1·10 P. M.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 8·40 A. M., 3·05 and 11·05 P. M.
Leave Wilmington at 5·35, 9·25 A. M., 3·40 and 11·40 P. M.

Freight Trains, with Passenger Car attached, will run as follows:—
Leave Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate places at 7·45 P. M.

SUNDAYS:—Only at 4·30 A. M., 10·30 P. M., from Philadelphia to Baltimore.

From Philadelphia to Wilmington at 4·30 A. M., 10·30, and 11 P. M.

From Wilmington to Philadelphia at 1·48 A. M. and 7·00 P. M. Only at 10·25 P. M. from Baltimore to Philadelphia.
a4 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—On and after TUESDAY, September 6, 1864, will leave from Walnut Street Wharf as follows:—

FOR CAPE MAY.
AT 3 P. M.
For Salem and Bridgeton, at 9 A. M. and 4 P. M.
For Glassboro, at 9 A. M., and 3 and 4 P. M.
For Woodbury, &c., at 9 A. M. and 12 M., 3 and 4 P. M.
For Gloucester, &c., at 9 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, and 6 P. M.

RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE
Cape May at 6 A. M.
Millville at 8·07 A. M.
Salem at 6 A. M., and 1·15 P. M.
Bridgeton at 6·15 A. M., 1·30 P. M.
Glassboro at 7·10 and 9·17 A. M., and 2·23 P. M.
Woodbury at 7, 7·40 and 9·47 A. M., and 2·50 P. M.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY,
Office, No. 5 WALNUT Street, will call for and deliver Baggage, and attend to all the usual branches of Express business. A special messenger accompanies each train.
J. VAN RENSSELAER,
30-tf Superintendent.

PHILADELPHIA AND BALTIMORE CENTRAL RAILROAD, OPEN TO OXFORD—SPRING ARRANGEMENT.

On and after FRIDAY, April 1, 1864, the trains will leave as follows:—

LEAVE EASTWARD. STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.	LEAVE WESTWARD. STATIONS.	A. M.	P. M.
Oxford	6·30	2·25	Philadelphia	8·00	4·30
West Grove	6·57	3·52	West Chester	7·45	4·45
Avondale	7·05	4·01	W. C. Junction	9·08	5·44
Kennett	7·29	4·17	Concord	9·23	5·56
Chadd's Ford	7·42	4·41	Chadd's Ford	9·41	6·14
Concord	9·00	5·00	Kennett	10·05	6·37
W. C. Junction	9·15	5·15	Avondale	10·21	6·54
Philadelphia	9·22	6·26	West Grove	10·29	7·02
West Chester	9·29	6·10	Oxford	10·56	7·30

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia has been changed from Eighteenth and Market streets to THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, West Philadelphia. Market Street Passenger Railway Cars convey Passengers to and from the Depot.

Passengers go through without change of cars.
ja1 HENRY WOOD, Superintendent.